REGULATIONS

FOR THE

ORDER AND DISCIPLINE

OF THE

TROOPS

OF THE

United States.

EMBELLISHED WITH NINE COPPERPLATES, INCLUDING A PLATE EXHIBITING THE VARIOUS MOTIONS OF THE MANUAL EXERCISE.

By FREDERICK WILLIAM STEUBEN,
Late Inspector-General of the Armies of the United States.

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In CONGRESS, 29th March, 1779.

CONGRESS judging it of the greateſt importance to preſcribe ſome invariable Rules for the Order and Diſcipline of the Troops, eſpecially for the purpoſe of introducing an uniformity in their formation and manœuvres, and in the ſervice of the camp:

Ordered, That the following Regulations be obſerved by all the Troops of the United States; and that all General and other Officers cauſe the ſame to be executed with all poſſible exactneſs.

By Order,

JOHN JAY, *Preſident.*

Atteſt:—CHARLES THOMPSON, *Sec'ry.*

EXTRACT of an ACT for the Regulating and Governing the MILITIA of the Commonwealth of Maſſachuſetts.

[Paſſed *June* 22, 1793.]

"*AND be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid*, That the rules of diſcipline approved and eſtabliſhed by CONGRESS, in the reſolutions of the twenty-ninth day of *March*, one thouſand ſeven hundred and ſeventy-nine, ſhall be the rules and regulations of diſcipline to be obſerved by the Militia of this Commonwealth; except ſuch deviations from ſaid rules as may be neceſſary by the requiſitions of this Act, or ſome other unavoidable circumſtances: And every officer receiving a commiſſion in the Militia, ſhall immediately provide himſelf with a book containing thoſe rules."

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REGULATIONS, &c. &c.

CHAPTER I.

Of the Arms and Accoutrements of the Officers, Non-commiſſioned Officers, and Soldiers.

THE arms and accoutrements of the officers, non-commiſſioned officers, and ſoldiers, ſhould be uniform throughout.

The officers who exerciſe their functions on horſeback, are to be armed with ſwords, the platoon officers with ſwords and eſpontoons, the non-commiſſioned officers with ſwords, firelocks and bayonets, and the ſoldiers with firelocks and bayonets.

CHAP. II.

Objects with which the Officers and Non-commiſſioned Officers ſhould be acquainted.

THE officers and non-commiſſioned officers of each regiment are to be perfectly acquainted with the manual exerciſe, marchings and firings, that they may be able to inſtruct their ſoldiers when neceſſary; they muſt alſo be acquainted with the dreſs, diſcipline, and police of the troops, and with every thing that relates to the ſervice.

The commanding officer of each regiment is to be anſwerable for the general inſtruction of the regiment, and is to exerciſe, or cauſe to be exerciſed, the officers, non-commiſſioned officers, and ſoldiers, whenever he thinks proper.

CHAP. III.

Of the Formation of a Company.

(Plate I. Fig. 1.)

A COMPANY is to be formed in two ranks, at one pace diſtance, with the talleſt men in the rear, and both ranks ſized, with the ſhorteſt men of each in the centre.

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A company thus drawn up is to be divided into two ſections or platoons; the captain to take poſt on the right of the firſt platoon, covered by a ſerjeant; the lieutenant on the right of the ſecond platoon, alſo covered by a ſerjeant; the enſign four paces behind the centre of the company; the firſt ſerjeant two paces behind the centre of the firſt platoon, and the eldeſt corporal two paces behind the ſecond platoon; the other two corporals are to be on the flanks of the front rank.

CHAP. IV.

Of the Formation of a Regiment.

(Plate I. Figure 2, and 3.)

A REGIMENT is to conſiſt of eight companies, which are to be poſted in the following order, from right to left;

Firſt captain's,
Colonel's,
Fourth Captain's,
Major's,
Third Captain's,
Lieutenant-colonel's,
Fifth captain's,
Second captain's.

For the greater facility in manœuvring, each regiment, conſiſting of more than one hundred and ſixty files, is to be formed in two battalions, (fig. 2.) with an interval of twenty paces between them, and one colour poſted in the centre of each battalion; the colonel fifteen paces before the centre of the firſt battalion; the lieutenant-colonel fifteen paces before the centre of the ſecond battalion; the major fifteen paces behind the interval of the two battalions; the adjutant two paces from the major; the drum and fife-major two paces behind the centre of the firſt battalion; their places behind the ſecond battalion being ſupplied by a drum and fife; and the other drums and fifes equally divided on the wings of each battalion.

When a regiment is reduced to one hundred and ſixty files, it is to be formed in one battalion, with both colours in the centre; the colonel ſixteen paces before the colours; the lieutenant-colonel eight paces behind the colonel; the

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major fifteen paces behind the centre of the battalion, having the adjutant at his ſide; the drum and fife-major two paces behind the centre of the battalion; and the drums and fifes equally divided on the wings.

Every battalion, whether it compoſe the whole, or only half of a regiment, is to be divided into four diviſions and eight platoons; no platoon to conſiſt of leſs than ten files, ſo that a regiment, conſiſting of leſs than eighty files, cannot form a battalion, but muſt be incorporated with ſome other, or employed on detachment.

In caſe of the abſence of any field officer, his place is to be filled by the officer next in rank in the regiment; and in order that the officers may remain with their reſpective companies, if any company officer is abſent, his place ſhall be ſupplied by the officer next in rank in the ſame company; but ſhould it happen that a company is left without an officer, the colonel or commanding officer may order an officer of another company to take the command, as well for the exerciſe as for the diſcipline and police of the company in camp.

When the light company is with the regiment, it muſt be formed twenty paces on the right on the parade, but muſt not interfere with the exerciſe of the battalion, but exerciſe by itſelf; and when the light infantry are embodied, every four companies will form a battalion, and exerciſe in the ſame manner as the battalion in the line.

CHAP. V.

Of the Inſtruction of Recruits.

THE commanding officer of each company is charged with the inſtruction of his recruits; and as that is a ſervice that requires not only experience, but a patience and temper not met with in every officer, he is to make choice of an officer, ſerjeant, and one or two corporals of his company, who, being approved of by the colonel, are to attend particularly to that buſineſs: but in caſe of the arrival of a great number of recruits, every officer, without diſtinction, is to be employed on that ſervice.

The commanding officer of each regiment will fix on ſome place for the exerciſe of his recruits, where himſelf or ſome field officer muſt attend, to overlook their inſtruction.

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The recruits muſt be taken ſingly, and firſt taught to put on their accoutrements, and carry themſelves properly.

The poſition of a Soldier without arms.

He is to ſtand ſtraight and firm upon his legs, with the head turned to the right, ſo far as to bring the left eye over the waiſtcoat buttons; the heels two inches apart; the toes turned out; the belly drawn in a little, but without conſtraint; the breaſt a little projected; the ſhoulders ſquare to the front, and kept back; and the hands hanging down the ſides, with the palms cloſe to the thighs.

Attention.

At this word the ſoldier muſt be ſilent, ſtand firm and ſteady, moving neither hand nor foot (except as ordered) but attend carefully to the words of command.

This attention of the ſoldier muſt be obſerved in the ſtricteſt manner, till he receives the word

Reſt.

At which he may refreſh himſelf, by moving his hands or feet; but muſt not then ſit down or quit his place unleſs permitted ſo to do.

Attention!

To the Left,—Dreſs!

At this word the ſoldier turns his head briſkly to the left, ſo as to bring his right eye in the direction of his waiſtcoat buttons.

To the Right—Dreſs!

The ſoldier dreſſes again to the right as before.

The recruit muſt then be taught

The Facings.

To the Right,—Face! Two motions.

1ſt. Turn briſkly on both heels to the right, lifting up the toes a little, and deſcribing the quarter of a circle.

2d. Bring back the right foot to its proper poſition, without ſtamping.

To the Left,—Face! Two motions.

1ſt. Turn to the left, as before to the right.

2d. Bring up the right foot to its proper poſition.

To the Right about,—Face! Three motions.

1ſt. Step back with the right foot, bringing the buckle oppoſite the left heel, at the ſame time ſeizing the cartridge-box with the right hand.

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2d. Turn briſkly on both heels, and deſcribe half a circle.
3d. Bring back the right foot, at the ſame time quitting the cartridge-box.

When the recruit is ſufficiently expert in the foregoing points, he muſt be taught the different ſteps.

The common Step

Is two feet, and about ſeventy-five in a minute.

To the Front,—March!

The ſoldier ſteps off with his left foot, and marches a free, eaſy and natural ſtep, without altering the poſition of his body or head, taking care to preſerve a proper balance, and not croſs his legs, but to march without conſtraint, in every ſort of ground: The officer muſt march ſometimes in his front and ſometimes at his ſide, in order to join example to precept.

Halt!

At this word the ſoldier ſtops ſhort, on the foot then advanced, immediately bringing up the other, without ſtamping.

The Quick Step

Is alſo two feet, but about one hundred and twenty in a minute, and is performed on the ſame principle as the other.

The recruits having been exercoiſed ſingly till they have a proper carriage, and are well grounded in the different ſteps; the officer will then take three men, and placing them in one rank, exerciſe them in the different ſteps, and teach them

The March by Files.

Which, being of great importance, muſt be carefully attended to; obſerving that the ſoldier carries his body more forward than in the front march, and that he does not increaſe the diſtance from his file leader.

The Oblique Step

Muſt then be practiſed, both in the quick and common time.

In marching obliquely to the right, the ſoldier ſteps obliquely with the right foot, bringing up the left, and placing the heel directly before the toes of the right foot, and the contrary when marching to the left; at the ſame time obſerving to keep the ſhoulders ſquare to the front, eſpecially that the ſhoulder oppoſed to the ſide they march to, does not project, and that the files keep cloſe.

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The recruits being thus far inſtructed, muſt be again taken ſeparately, and taught

The Poſition of a Soldier under Arms.

In this poſition the ſoldier is to ſtand ſtraight and firm upon his legs, with the heels two inches apart, the toes a little turned out, the belly drawn in a little without conſtraint, the breaſt a little projected, the ſhoulders ſquare to the front and kept back, the right hand hanging down the ſide, with the palm cloſe to the thigh, the left elbow not turned out from the body, the firelock carried on the left ſhoulder, at ſuch height that the guard will be juſt under the left breaſt, the fore-finger and thumb before the ſwell of the butt, the three laſt fingers under the butt, the flat of the butt againſt the hip-bone, and preſſed ſo as that the fire-lock may be felt againſt the left ſide, and ſtand before the hollow of the ſhoulder, neither leaning towards the head nor from it, the barrel almoſt perpendicular. When exerciſing, he is to be very exact in counting a ſecond of time between each motion.

The Manual Exerciſe.

I.

Poiſe—Firelock! Two motions.

1ſt. With your left hand turn the firelock briſkly, bringing the lock to the front, at the ſame inſtant ſeize it with the right hand juſt below the lock, keeping the piece perpendicular.

2d. With a quick motion bring up the firelock from the ſhoulder directly before the face, and ſeize it with the left hand juſt above the lock, ſo that the little finger may reſt upon the feather ſpring, and the thumb lie on the ſtock; the left hand muſt be of an equal height with the eyes.

II.

Cock—Firelock! Two motions.

1ſt. Turn the barrel oppoſite to your face, and place your thumb upon the cock, raiſing the elbow ſquare at this motion.

2d. Cock the firelock by drawing down your elbow, immediately placing your thumb upon the breech pin, and the fingers under the guard.

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III.

Take Aim. - One motion.

Step back about ſix inches with the right foot, bringing the left toe to the front; at the ſame time drop the muzzle, and bring up the butt-end of the firelock againſt your right ſhoulder; place the left hand forward on the ſwell of the ſtock, and the fore-finger of the right hand before the trigger; ſinking the muzzle a little below a level, and with the right eye looking along the barrel.

IV.

Fire! One motion.

Pull the trigger briſkly, and immediately after bringing up the right foot, come to the priming poſition, placing the heels even, with the right toe pointing to the right, the lock oppoſite the right breaſt, the muzzle directly to the front, and as high as the hat, the left hand juſt forward of the feather-ſpring, holding the piece firm and ſteady; and at the ſame time ſeize the cock with the fore-finger and thumb of the right hand, the back of the hand turned up.

V.

Half-cock—Firelock! One motion.

Half bend the cock briſkly, bringing down the elbow to the butt of the firelock.

VI.

Handle—Cartridge! One motion.

Bring your right hand ſhort round to your pouch, ſlapping it hard, ſeize the cartridge, and bring it with a quick motion to your mouth, bite the top off down to the powder, covering it inſtantly with your thumb, and bring the hand as low as the chin, with the elbow down.

VII.

Prime! One motion.

Shake the powder into the pan, and covering the cartridge again, place the three laſt fingers behind the hammer, with the elbow up.

VIII.

Shut—Pan! Two motions.

1ſt. Shut your pan briſkly, bringing down the elbow to the butt of the firelock, holding the cartridge faſt in your hand.

2d. Turn the piece nimbly round before you to the loading

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poſition, with the lock to the front, and the muzzle at the height of the chin, bringing the right hand up under the muzzle; both feet being kept faſt in this motion.

IX.

Charge with Cartridge! Two motions.

1ſt. Turn up your hand and put the cartridge into the muzzle, ſhaking the powder into the barrel.

2d. Turning the ſtock a little towards you, place your right hand cloſed, with a quick and ſtrong motion, upon the butt of the rammer, the thumb upwards, and the elbow down.

X.

Draw—Rammer! Two motions.

1ſt. Draw your rammer with a quick motion half out, ſeizing inſtantly at the muzzle back-handed.

2d. Draw it quite out, turn it, and enter it into the muzzle.

XI.

Ram down—Cartridge! One motion.

Ram the cartridge well down the barrel, and inſtantly recovering and ſeizing the rammer back-handed by the middle, draw it quite out, turn it, and enter it as far as the lower pipe, placing at the ſame time the edge of the hand on the butt-end of the rammer, with the fingers extended.

XII.

Return—Rammer! One motion.

Thruſt the rammer home, and inſtantly bring up the piece with the left hand to the ſhoulder, ſeizing it at the ſame time with the right hand under the cock, keeping the left hand at the ſwell, and turning the body ſquare to the front.

XIII.

Shoulder—Firelock! Two motions.

1ſt. Bring down the left hand, placing it ſtrong upon the butt.

2d. With a quick motion bring the right hand down by your ſide.

XIV.

Order—Firelock! Two motions.

1ſt. Sink the firelock with the left hand as low as poſſible, without conſtraint, and at the ſame time bringing up the right hand, ſeize the firelock at the left ſhoulder.

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2d. Quit the firelock with the left hand, and with the right bring it down the right ſide, the butt on the ground, even with the toes of the right foot, the thumb of the right hand lying along the barrel, and the muzzle being kept at a little diſtance from the body.

XV.

Ground—Firelock! Two motions.

1ſt. With the right hand turn the firelock, bringing the lock to the rear, and inſtantly ſtepping forward with the left foot a large pace, lay the piece on the ground, the barrel in a direct line from front to rear, placing the left hand on the knee to ſupport the body, the head held up, the right hand and left heel in a line, and the right knee brought almoſt to the ground.

2d. Quitting the firelock, raiſe yourſelf up, and bring back the left foot to its former poſition.

XVI.

Take up—Firelock! Two motions.

1ſt. Step forward with the left foot, ſink the body, and come to the poſition deſcribed in the firſt motion of grounding.

2d. Raiſe up yourſelf and firelock, ſtepping back again with the left foot, and as ſoon as the piece is perpendicular turn the barrel behind, thus coming to the order.

XVII.

Shoulder—Firelock! Two motions.

1ſt. Bring the firelock to the left ſhoulder, throwing it up a little, and catching it below the tail-pipe, and inſtantly ſeize it with the left hand at the butt.

2d. With a quick motion bring the right hand down by your ſide.

XVIII.

Secure—Firelock! Three motions.

1ſt. Bring up the right hand briſkly, and place it under the cock.

2d. Quit the butt with the left hand, and ſeize the firelock at the ſwell, bringing the arm cloſe down upon the lock, the right hand being kept faſt in this motion, and the piece upright.

3d. Quitting the piece with your right hand, bring it down by your ſide, at the ſame time with your left hand

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throw the muzzle directly forward, bringing it within about one foot of the ground, and the butt close up behind the left shoulder, holding the left hand in a line with the waist-belt, and with that arm covering the lock.

XIX.

Shoulder—Firelock! Three motions.

1st. Bring the firelock up to the shoulder, seizing it with the right hand under the cock.

2d. Bring the left hand down strong upon the butt.

3d. Bring the right hand down by your side.

XX.

Fix—Bayonet! Three motions.

1st. and 2d. motions the same as the two first motions of the secure.

3d. Quitting the piece with your right hand, sink it with your left down the left side as far as may be without constraint, at the same time seize the bayonet with the right hand, draw and fix it, immediately slipping the hand down to the stock, and pressing in the piece to the hollow of the shoulder.

XXI.

Shoulder—Firelock! Three motions.

1st. Quitting the piece with the right hand, with the left bring it up to the shoulder, and seize it again with the right hand under the cock, as in the second motion of the secure.

2d. Bring the left hand down strong upon the butt.

3d. Bring the right hand down by your side.

XXII.

Present—Arms! Three motions.

1st. and 2d. motion the same as in coming to the poise.

3d. Step briskly back with your right foot, placing it at a hand's breadth distant from your left heel, at the same time bring down the firelock as quick as possible to the rest, sinking it as far down before your left knee as your right hand will permit without constraint, holding the right hand under the guard, with the fingers extended, and drawing in the piece with the left hand till the barrel is perpendicular; during this motion you quit the piece with the left hand, and instantly seize it again just below the tail-pipe.

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XXIII.

Shoulder—Firelock! Two motions.

1ſt. Lift up your right foot and place it by your left, at the ſame time bring the firelock to your left ſhoulder, and ſeize the butt-end with the left hand, coming to the poſition of the firſt motion of the ſecure.

2d. Bring the right hand down by your ſide.

XXIV.

Charge—Bayonet! Two motions.

1ſt. The ſame as the firſt motion of the ſecure.

2d. Bring the butt of the firelock under the right arm, letting the piece fall down ſtrong on the palm of the left hand, which receives it at the ſwell, the muzzle pointing directly to the front, the butt preſſed with the arm againſt the ſide; the front rank holding their pieces horizontally, and the rear rank the muzzles of theirs ſo high as to clear the heads of the front rank, both ranks keeping their feet faſt.

XXV.

Shoulder—Firelock! Two motions.

1ſt. Bring up the piece ſmartly to a ſhoulder, ſeizing the butt with the left hand.

2d. Bring the right hand down by your ſide.

XXVI.

Advance—Arms! Four motions.

1ſt. and 2d. the ſame as the two firſt motions of the poiſe.

3d. Bring the firelock down to the right ſide, with the right hand as low as it will admit without conſtraint, ſlipping up the left hand at the ſame time to the ſwell, and inſtantly ſhifting the poſition of the right hand, take the guard between the thumb and fore-finger, and bring the three laſt fingers under the cock, with the barrel to the rear.

4th. Quit the firelock with the left hand, bringing it down by your ſide.

XXVII.

Shoulder—Firelock! Four motions.

1ſt. Bring up the left hand, and ſeize the firelock at the ſwell; inſtantly ſhifting the right hand to its former poſition.

2d. Come ſmartly to a poiſe.

3d. and 4th. Shoulder.

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Explanation of Priming and Loading, as performed in the Firings.

Prime and Load! Fifteen motions.

1ſt. Come to the recover, throwing up your firelock, with a ſmart ſpring of the left hand, directly before the left breaſt, and turning the barrel inwards: at that moment catch it with the right hand below the lock, and inſtantly bringing up the left hand, with a rapid motion, ſeize the piece cloſe above the lock, the little finger touching the feather-ſpring; the left hand to be at an equal height with the eyes, the butt of the firelock cloſe to the left breaſt, but not preſſed, and the barrel perpendicular.

2d. Bring the firelock down with a briſk motion to the *priming poſition*, as directed in the 4th word of command, inſtantly placing the thumb of the right hand againſt the face of the ſteel, the fingers clenched, and the elbow a little turned out, that the wriſt may be clear of the cock.

3d. Open the pan, by throwing back the ſteel with a ſtrong motion of the right arm, keeping the firelock ſteady in the left hand.

4th. Handle cartridge.

5th. Prime.

6th. Shut pan.

7th. Caſt about.

8th. and 9th. Load.

10th. and 11th. Draw rammer.

12th. Ram down cartridge.

13th. Return rammer.

14th. and 15th. Shoulder.

N. B. The motion of recover, coming down to the priming poſition, and opening the pan, to be done in the uſual time, the motions of handling the cartridge to ſhutting the pan, to be done as quick as poſſible; when the pans are ſhut, make a ſmall pauſe, and caſt about together; then the loading and ſhouldering motions are to be done as quick as poſſible.

Poſition of each Rank in the Firings.

Front Rank! Make ready! One motion.

Spring the firelock briſkly to a recover, as ſoon as the left hand ſeizes the firelock above the lock, the right elbow is

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to be nimbly raiſed a little, placing the thumb of that hand upon the cock, the fingers open by the plate of the lock, and as quick as poſſible cock the piece, by dropping the elbow, and forcing down the cock with the thumb, immediately ſeizing the firelock with the right hand, cloſe under the lock; the piece to be held in this manner perpendicular, oppoſite the left ſide of the face, the body kept ſtraight, and as full to the front as poſſible, and the head held up, looking well to the right.

Take Aim! Fire!

As before explained.

Rear Rank! Make Ready! One motion.

Recover and cock as before directed, at the ſame time ſtepping about ſix inches to the right, ſo as to place yourſelf oppoſite the interval of the front rank.

Take Aim! Fire!

As before explained.

The recruits being thus far inſtructed, the officer muſt take twelve men, and placing them in one rank, teach them *to dreſs* to the right and left, to do which the ſoldier muſt obſerve to feel the man on that ſide he dreſſes to, without crowding him, and to advance or retire, till he can juſt diſcover the breaſt of the ſecond man from him, taking care not to ſtoop, but to keep his head and body upright.

When they can dreſs pretty well, they muſt be taught to *wheel*, as follows:

To the right—Wheel!

At the word of command, the men turn their heads briſkly to the left, except the left hand man.

March!

The whole ſtep off, obſerving to feel the hand they wheel to, without crowding; the right hand man, ſerving as a pivot for the reſt to turn on, gains no ground, but turns on his heel; the officer will march on the flank, and when the wheeling is finiſhed, command,

Halt!

On which the whole ſtop ſhort on the foot then forward, bringing up the other foot, and dreſſing to the right.

To the left—Wheel!

The whole continue to look to the right, except the right hand man, who looks to the left.

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March!

As before explained.

N. B. The wheelings muſt firſt be taught in the common ſtep, and then practiſed in the quick ſtep.

When the recruits have practiſed the forgoing exerciſes, till they are ſufficiently expert, they muſt be ſent to exerciſe with their company.

CHAP. VI.

The Exerciſe of a Company.

ARTICLE 1.

Of opening the Ranks.

Rear Rank! Take—Diſtance!

March!

THE rear rank ſteps back four paces, and dreſſes by the right; the officers at the ſame time advancing eight paces to the front, and dreſſing in a line; the ſerjeants who covered the officers, take their places in the front rank; the non-commiſſioned officers who were in the rear, remain there, ſtepping back four paces behind the rear rank.

Rear Rank!—Cloſe to the Front!

The officers face to the company.

March!

The rear rank cloſes to within a common pace, or two feet; and the officers return to their former poſts.

ARTICLE 2.

Of the Firings.

The captain will divide his company into two or more ſections, and teach them the fire by platoons, as directed in chap. xiii. art. 1, 2.

The officers muſt give the words of command with a loud and diſtinct voice; obſerve that the ſoldiers ſtep off, and place their feet, as directed in the manual exerciſe; and that they level their pieces at a proper height; for which purpoſe they muſt be accuſtomed always to take ſight at ſome object.

The officers will often command, *As you are!* to accuſtom the ſoldier not to fire till he receives the word of command.

In all exerciſes in detail, the men will uſe a piece of wood inſtead of a flint; and each ſoldier ſhould have ſix pieces of wood, in the form of cartridges, which the ſerjeant muſt ſee taken out of the pieces when the exerciſe is finiſhed.

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When the company exerciſes with powder, the captain will inſpect the company, and ſee that all the cartridges not uſed are returned.

Article 3.

Of the March.

In *marching to the front*, the men muſt be accuſtomed to dreſs to the centre, which they will have to do when exerciſing in battalion; and for this purpoſe a ſerjeant muſt be placed ſix paces in front of the centre, who will take ſome object in front to ſerve as a direction for him to march ſtraight forward; and the men muſt look inwards, and regulate their march by him.

The captain muſt exerciſe his company in different ſorts of ground; and when, by the badneſs of the ground, or any other accident, the ſoldier loſes his ſtep, he muſt immediately take it again from the ſerjeant in the centre. The officers muſt not ſuffer the leaſt inattention, but puniſh every man guilty of it.

The Oblique March

Muſt be practiſed both in the quick and common ſtep, agreeably to the inſtructions already given.

The March by Files

Is as important as difficult. In performing it, the officers muſt be attentive that the ſoldiers bend their bodies a little forward, and do not open their files.

The leading file will be conducted by the officer; who will poſt himſelf for that purpoſe on its left, when they march by the right, and the contrary, when they march by the left.

The Counter March.

Note. This march muſt never be executed by larger portions of a battalion than platoons.

Caution.

Take Care to Counter-March from the Right, by Platoons!

To the Right—Face! March!

The whole facing to the right, each platoon wheels by files to the right about; and when the right hand file gets on the ground where the left ſtood, the officer orders,

Halt! To the Left—Face!

and the company will be formed with their front changed.

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ARTICLE 4.

Of Wheeling.

The captain will exerciſe his company in wheeling entire, and by ſections or platoons, both in the common and quick ſtep, taking care that the men in the rear rank incline a little to the right or left, according to the hand they wheel to, ſo as always to cover exactly their file-leaders.

ARTICLE 5.

Of Breaking off, and Forming by the Oblique Step.

The captain having divided his company into two ſections, will give the word,

Sections! Break off!

Upon which the ſection on the right inclines by the oblique ſtep to the left, and that on the left, following the former, inclines to the right, till they cover each other, when they march forward.

Form Company.

The firſt ſection inclines to the right, ſhortening its ſtep, and the ſecond to the left, lengthening its ſtep, till they are uncovered, when both march forward, and form in a line.

Two or more companies may be joined to perform the company exerciſe, when they have been ſufficiently exerciſed by ſingle companies, but not till then; the inattention of the ſoldiers, and difficulty of inſtructing them, increaſing in proportion with the numbers.

CHAP. VII.

Exerciſe of a Battalion.

WHEN a battalion parades for exerciſe, it is to be formed, and the officers poſted, agreeably to the inſtructions already given in the third and fourth chapters.

The battalion being formed, it is then to perform the manual exerciſe, and the wheelings, marchings, manœuvres and firings deſcribed in this and the following chapters, or ſuch of them as ſhall be ordered.

N. B. When a battalion performs the firings, the ſix centre files, (viz. three on each ſide the colours) are not to fire, but remain as a reſerve for the colours; and the officers of the two centre platoons are to warn them accordingly.

The battalion will wheel by diviſions or platoons by word of command from the officer commanding.

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Plate II.

FIG. I.

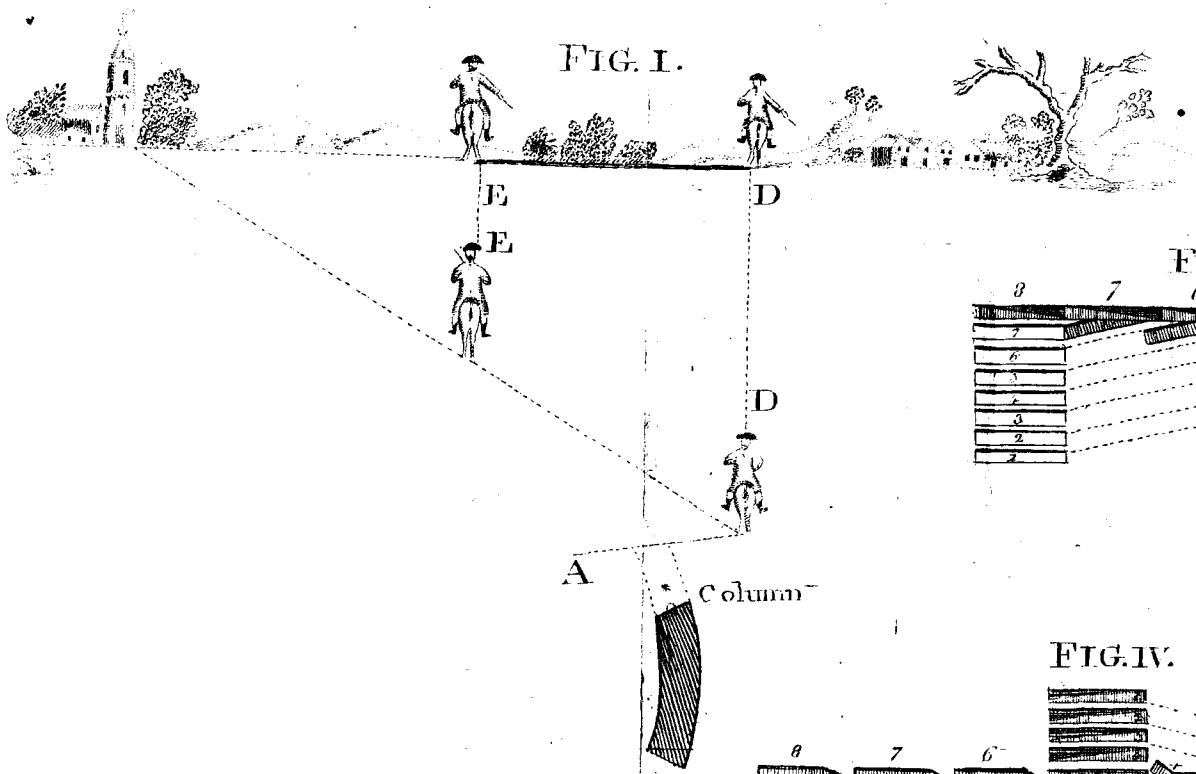
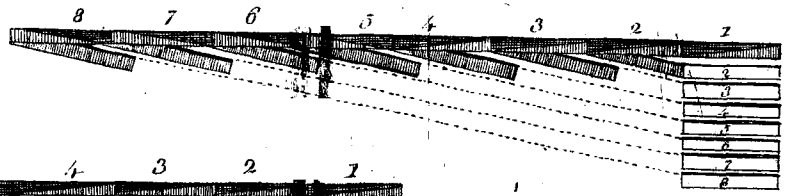


FIG. II.



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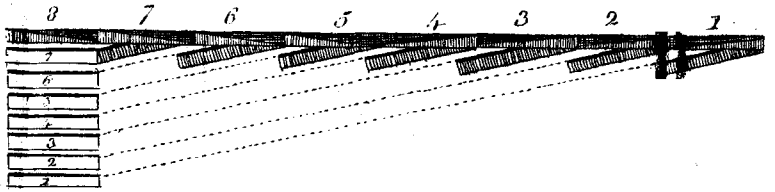


FIG. V.

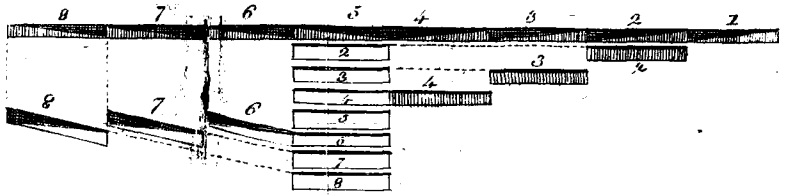
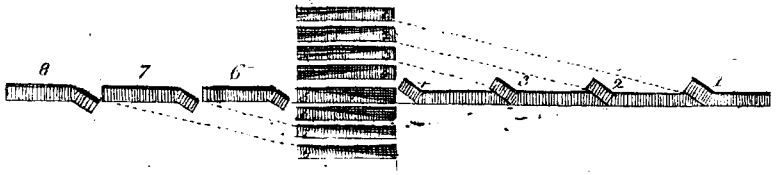


FIG. IV.



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By { *Platoons!* / *Diviſions!* } *To the* { *Right,* / *Left,* } *Wheel!*

March!

When the battalion wheels, the platoons are conducted by the officers commanding them; the ſupernumeraries remaining in the rear of their reſpective platoons.

(See Plate I. Fig. 4. and 5.)

The colours take poſt between the fourth and fifth platoons.

The wheeling finiſhed, each officer commanding a platoon or diviſion commands,

Halt! Dreſs to the Right!

and poſts himſelf before the centre, the ſerjeant who covered him taking his place on the right.

Forward,—March!

The whole ſtep off, and follow the leading diviſion or platoon; the officer who conducts the column receiving his directions from the commanding officer. When the battalion wheels to the right, the left flank of the platoons muſt dreſs in a line with each other, and the contrary when they wheel to the left.

Battalion! Halt!

By Platoons! To the left,—Wheel!

March!

The wheelings finiſhed, each officer commanding a platoon or diviſion, orders,

Halt! Dreſs to the Right!

dreſſes his platoon, and takes poſt in the interval; the battalion being now formed in a line.

CHAP. VIII.

Of the Points of View.

(Plate II. Fig. 1.)

THE uſe of theſe is a moſt eſſential part in the manœuvres, which, without them, cannot be executed with facility or preciſion. They are uſually ſome diſtant objects, (the moſt conſpicuous that can be found) choſen by the commanding officer, to determine the direction of his line, which otherwiſe would be mere hazard.

The commanding officer having determined on the direction of his line and his points of view B C, ſends out two officers, D E, to ſeek two intermediate points in the ſame

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line; the officer E advances; when D finds him in a direct line between himself and the point of view B, he advances, taking care to keep E always between him and the point B, which he must do by making him signals to advance or retire; when E finds D in the direct line between him and C, he makes him the signal to halt, and they will find themselves in the intermediate points D E.

CHAP. IX.

Of the Formation and Displaying of Columns, with the Method of changing Front.

ARTICLE 1.

The close Column formed on the Ground by the Right, the Right in Front.

(Plate II. Fig. 2.)

Caution by the commanding officer.

Take Care to form Column by Platoons, by the Right, the Right in Front.

To the Right,—Face!

THE whole face to the right, except the right platoon; at the same time the leading file of each platoon breaks off, in order to march in the rear of its preceding platoon.

March!

The whole step off with the quick step, each platoon marching close in the rear of that preceding it, to its place in the column.

The officers commanding platoons, when they perceive their leading file dressed with that of the platoon already formed, command,—*Halt! Front! Dress!* and the platoon fronts and dresses to the right.

ARTICLE 2.

Display of a Column formed by the Right, the Right in Front.

(Plate II. Fig. 2.)

Caution by the commanding officer.

Take Care to Display Column to the Left.

The officers commanding platoons go to the left, in order to conduct them.

To the Left,—Face!

The whole face to the left, except the front platoon.

March!

The platoon faced, step off, and march obliquely to their

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places in the line; when the ſecond platoon has gained its proper diſtance, its officer commands

Halt! Front! To the Right,—Dreſs!

dreſſes his platoon with that already formed, and takes his poſt on the right: the other platoons form in the ſame manner.

ARTICLE 3.

The cloſe Column formed on the Ground by the Left, the Left in Front.

(Plate II. Fig. 3.)

This is formed in the ſame manner as the preceding column, only facing and marching to the left inſtead of the right. The officers will conduct their platoons, and having dreſſed them, return to their poſts on the right.

ARTICLE 4.

Diſplay of a Column formed by the Left, the Left in Front.

(Plate II. Fig. 3.)

This column is uſually diſplayed to the right, on the ſame principles as the column formed to the right is diſplayed to the left.

ARTICLE 5.

To cloſe the Column formed on the Centre, or fifth Platoon, the Right in Front!

(Plate II. Fig. 4.)

Caution.

Take Care to form Column on the fifth Platoon, the Right in Front!

To the Right and Left,—Face!

The fifth platoon ſtands faſt; the others face to the centre; the officers poſt themſelves at the head of their platoons, and break off; and on receiving the word

March!

conduct them to their poſts in the column; the four platoons on the right forming in the front, and the three platoons on the left forming in the rear of the fifth platoon.

When this column is to be formed with the left in front, the four platoons on the right form in the rear, and the three on the left form in front.

In all formations and diſplayings, the officers whoſe platoons march by the left, ſo ſoon as they have dreſſed their platoons in line or column, return to their poſts on the right.

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ARTICLE 6.

Diſplay of a Column having the Right in Front, from the Centre, or fifth Platoon.

(Plate II. Fig. 5.)

Caution.

Take Care to diſplay Column from the Centre!

At this caution the officer of the platoon in front poſts a ſerjeant on each flank of it, who are to remain there till the platoon on which the column diſplays, has taken its poſt in the line, when they retire along the rear of the battalion to their platoon.

To the Right and Left,—Face!

The four front platoons face to the right, the fifth ſtands faſt, and the ſixth, ſeventh and eighth, face to the left.

March!

The four platoons of the right march to the right, the firſt platoon taking care to march ſtraight towards the point of view; ſo ſoon as the fourth platoon has unmaſked the fifth, its officer commands

Halt! Front! March!

and it marches up to its poſt in the line; the third and ſecond platoon, as ſoon as they have reſpectively gained their diſtances, proceed in the ſame manner; and then the firſt halts and dreſſes with them; the fifth platoon in the mean time marches to its poſt between the two ſerjeants; and the three platoons of the left form by marching obliquely to their poſts in the line, as before explained.

ARTICLE 7.

The cloſe Column formed by the Right, the Right in Front, diſplayed to the Right.

(Plate III. Fig. 1.)

When a column is formed by the right, and the nature of the ground will not permit its being diſplayed to the left, it may be diſplayed to the right in the following manner:

Caution.

Take Care to diſplay Column to the Right!

The two ſerjeants are to be poſted, as before, on the flanks of the front platoon.

To the Right,—Face!

The eighth platoon ſtands faſt, the reſt face to the right, and march, the firſt platoon keeping the line; ſo ſoon as the

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eighth platoon is unmasked, it marches forward to its post between the two serjeants of the first platoon, left there for that purpose; the seventh platoon, having gained its distance, halts, fronts and marches up to its ground; the other platoons proceed in the same manner, as explained in the display from the centre.

ARTICLE 8.

The close Column formed by the Left, the Left in Front displayed to the Left.

(Plate III. Fig. 2.)

This is performed on the same principles as the display of the column in the seventh article.

A column formed either by the right, left, or centre, may, according to the ground, or any other circumstance, be displayed on any particular platoon, on the principles before explained.

ARTICLE 9.

Open Columns

Are formed by wheeling to the right or left by platoons; and, *when indispensably necessary*, by marching the platoons by files, in the following manner:

Caution.

Take Care to form open Column by the Right.

(Plate III. Fig. 3.)

To the Right,—Face!

The right platoon stands fast: the rest face to the right, and break off to the rear.

March!

Each platoon marches to its place in the column, the officers taking care to preserve the proper distances between their platoons.

Open columns may in the same manner be formed by the left, centre, or on any particular platoon, the officers taking care to preserve their proper distances.

(See Plate III. Fig. 4.)

Open columns are formed again in line, either by wheeling by platoons, or by closing column and displaying, as explained in the articles on those columns.

If the commanding officer chooses to close the open column, he will command

Close—Column! March!

On which the platoons march by the quick step, and close

to within two paces of each other; when the commanding officers of platoons ſucceſſively command

Halt! Dreſs to the Right!

and the column is cloſed.

When the commanding officer chooſes to open a cloſe column, he commands

Open—Column.

On which the front platoon advances, followed by the others ſucceſſively, as faſt as they have their diſtances.

The different manners of forming and diſplaying columns being the baſis of all manœuvres, require the greateſt attention of both officers and men in the execution. The officers muſt, by frequent practice, learn to judge of diſtances with the greateſt exactneſs; as an augmentation or diminution of the proper diſtance between the platoons, is attended with much confuſion in forming a line. They muſt alſo be very careful not to advance beyond the line, in forming battalion, but dreſs their platoons carefully with the points of view.

ARTICLE 10.

Of changing the Front of a Line.

The changing the front of a platoon, diviſion, or even a battalion, may be performed by a ſimple wheeling; that of a brigade muſt be performed by firſt forming the open column, then marching it into the direction required, and forming the line.

If it be neceſſary to change the front of a line conſiſting of more than a brigade, the ſimpleſt and ſureſt method is to form cloſe columns, either by brigades or battalions, march them to the direction required, and diſplay.

CHAP. X.

Of the March of Columns.

THE march of columns is an operation ſo often repeated, and of ſo much conſequence, that it muſt be conſidered as an eſſential article in the inſtruction of both officers and men.

ARTICLE 1.

The March of open Column.

Column! March!

The whole column muſt always begin to march, and halt, at the ſame time, and only by order of the commanding

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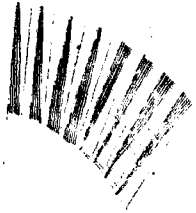
Plate IV

FIG I



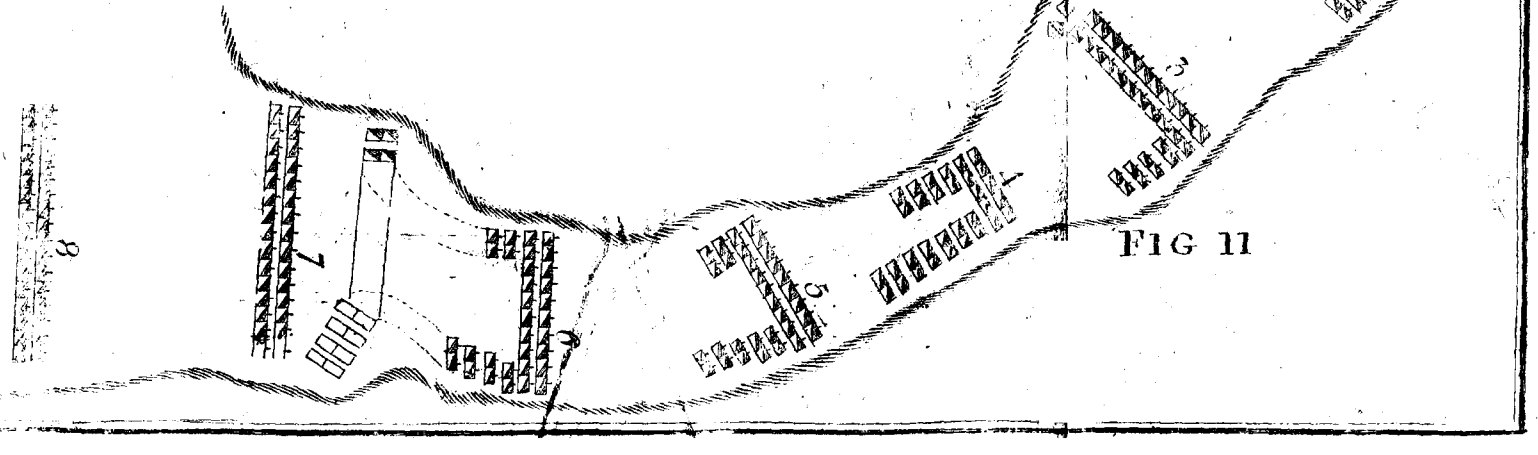


FIG II

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officer. After the firſt twenty paces he ſhould command,

Support—Arms!

When the men may march more at their eaſe, but keeping their files cloſe. Before the column halts, he ſhould command,

Carry—Arms! Column! Halt!

Dreſs to the Right!

When marching in open columns, the officer commanding will often form battalion, by wheeling to the right or left, in order to ſee if the officers have preſerved the proper diſtances between the platoons.

ARTICLE 2.

Columns changing the Direction of their March.

When a cloſe column is obliged to change the direction of its march, the front platoon muſt not wheel round on its flank, but advance in a direction more or leſs circular, according to the depth of the column, that the other platoons may follow.

(See Plate IV. Fig. 1.)

An open column changes the direction of its march by wheeling the front platoon, the others following; in doing which, the officers commanding platoons muſt be particularly careful that their platoons wheel on the ſame ground with the front platoon; for which purpoſe a ſerjeant ſhould be left to mark the pivot on which they are to wheel.

ARTICLE 3.

Paſſage of a Defile by a Column.

A column on its march coming to a defile, which obliges it to diminiſh its front, the officer commanding the firſt platoon commands,

Break off!

On which thoſe files which cannot paſs, break off, face inwards, and follow their platoon by files, and as the defile narrows or widens, more files will break off, or join the platoon: The ſucceeding platoons proceed in the ſame manner.

If the defile is difficult or long, ſo ſoon as the front have paſſed and gained ſufficient ground, they will halt till the whole have paſſed and formed, when they will continue the march.

ARTICLE 4.

A Column croſſing a Plain liable to be attacked by Cavalry.

When the commanding officer thinks himſelf in danger of being attacked by cavalry, he muſt cloſe the column, and on

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their approach, halt and face outwards; the front platoon ſtanding faſt, the rear platoon going to the right about, and the others facing outwards from their centres.

In caſe of attack, the two firſt ranks keep up a ſmart running fire, beginning as well as ending by a ſignal from the drum.

The ſoldiers muſt be told, that under theſe circumſtances, their ſafety depends wholly on their courage; the cavalry being only to be dreaded when the infantry ceaſe to reſiſt them.

When the column is to continue its march, the officer commands,

Column! To the Front—Face! March!

The platoons face to the front, and march.

Article 5.

A Column marching by its Flank.

Column! To the { *Right,* / *Left,* } *Face!*

If the column marches by the left, the officers go to the left of their reſpective platoons.

March!

The column marches, dreſſing by the right.

Column! Halt! Front!

The column faces to the front.

CHAP. XI.

Of the March in Line.

Article 1.

The March to the Front.

Battalion! Forward!

AT this caution the enſign with the colours advances ſix paces; the ſerjeant who covered him taking his place. The whole are to dreſs by the colours. The commandant of the battalion will be poſted two paces in front of the colours, and will give the enſign an object to ſerve as a direction for him to march ſtraight forward.

March!

The enſign who carries the colours will be careful to march ſtraight to the object given him by the colonel; to do which, he muſt fix on ſome intermediate object.

If many battalions are in the line, the enſigns muſt dreſs by the enſign in the centre; if only two, they will dreſs by

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each other. They muſt be very careful not to advance beyond the battalion they are to dreſs by, it being much eaſier to advance than to fall back.

Should a battalion by any cauſe be hindered from advancing in line with the reſt, the enſign of that battalion muſt drop his colours, as a ſignal to the other battalions (who might otherwiſe ſtop to dreſs by them) not to conform to their movements; the colours to be raiſed again when the battalion has advanced to its poſt in the line.

The commanding officer of each battalion muſt be careful that his men dreſs and keep their files cloſe, and to preſerve the proper diſtances between his own battalion and thoſe on his flanks; and when he finds that he is too near the one or the other, muſt command

Obliquely,—To the { *Right!* / *Left!*

When the battalion will march by the oblique ſtep, as ordered, till they have recovered their diſtance, and receive the command *Forward!*

Upon which the battalion will march forward, and the enſign take a new object to march to.

If the diſtance is augmented or diminiſhed only two or three paces, the commanding officer will order the colours to incline a little, and then march forward; the battalion conforming to their movement.

The officers commanding platoons will continually have an eye over them, immediately remedying any defect, carefully dreſſing with the centre, and keeping ſtep with the colours.

The officers in the rear muſt take care of the ſecond rank, remedying any defect in a low voice, and with as little noiſe as poſſible.

The ſoldier muſt not advance out of the rank the ſhoulder oppoſite the ſide he dreſſes to; he muſt not crowd his right or left hand man, but give way to the preſſure of the centre, and reſiſt that of the wings; he muſt have his eyes continually fixed on the colours, turning his head more or leſs, in proportion to his diſtance from them.

Battalion! Halt!

The whole ſtop ſhort on the feet then advanced.

Dreſs to the Right.

The men dreſs to the right, and the colours fall back into the ranks.

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ARTICLE 2.

Of the Charge with Bayonets.

The line marching, the commanding officer, on approaching the enemy, commands

March! March!

On which the whole advance by the quick ſtep.

Charge—Bayonet!

The line charge their bayonets, and quicken their ſtep; the drums beat the long roll; and the officers and men muſt take care to dreſs to the centre, and not crowd or open their files.

Battalion! Slow Step!

The battalion fall into the ſlow ſtep, and carry their arms.

Halt! Dreſs to the Right!

The battalion halts and dreſſes to the right.

ARTICLE 3.

Method of paſſing any Obſtacle in front of a Line.

When an obſtacle preſents itſelf before any diviſion, platoon, or number of files, the officer commanding the platoon, &c. commands,

Break off!

on which the files obſtructed face outwards from their centre, and follow by files the platoons on their right and left; if the platoons on the wings are obſtructed, they will face inwards, and follow in the ſame manner.

In proportion as the ground permits, the files will march up to their places in front, dreſs, and take ſtep with the colours.

ARTICLE 4.

Paſſage of a Defile in Front, by Platoons.

A battalion marching and meeting with a bridge or defile, over or through which not more than the front of a diviſion can paſs at a time, the commanding officer orders

Halt!

and then to the two platoons before whom the defile preſents itſelf

March!

on which they paſs the defile in one diviſion. As ſoon as thoſe two platoons have marched, the commanding officer orders

To the Right and Left,—Face!

The platoons on the right face to the left, and thoſe on the left face to the right.

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March!

They march till they join, fronting the defile, when the commanding officer of the two platoons commands

Halt! Front! March!

and they pass the defile; the rest following in the same manner.

As soon as the front division has passed, it will halt, and the other divisions, as fast as they arrive in the rear, face outwards, and march by files till they come to their proper places in battalion; when the officers commanding the platoons order

Halt! Front! Dress!

and the platoons dress in line with those already formed.

If the commanding officer does not think proper to form immediately on passing the defile, he may order the battalion to remain in column, march it where he thinks necessary, and form the line in the manner above mentioned.

ARTICLE 5.

Passage of a Defile in Front, by Files.

If the defile will not permit more than four files to pass, the four files before which the defile presents itself enter without any word of command; the rest face inwards, and follow them; the whole marching through by files.

As soon as the files which first entered, have passed, they halt; and the others, as fast as they pass, marching to their places in battalion.

ARTICLE 6.

Of the March in Retreat.

Battalion! To the Right about,—Face!

The whole face to the right about; the officers keeping their posts.

Forward,—March!

The colours advance six paces, and the whole step off, dressing by them.

The passage of any obstacle in retreat, is the same as in the march to the front.

ARTICLE 7.

Passage of a Defile in Retreat, by Platoons.

If it is at any time necessary to pass a defile in the rear, in presence of an enemy, the line must march as near as possible to the defile; when the commanding officer orders

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To the Front,—Face!

From the Wings,—by Platoons,—Paſs the Defile in the Rear!

The two platoons on the wings face outwards.

March!

The two platoons wheel by files, and march along the rear of the battalion to the entrance of the defile; where joining, their officers command

Halt! to the { *Right,* / *Left,* } *Face!*

The platoon of the right wing faces to the left; the other platoon faces to the right; and both paſs in one diviſion; the other platoons following in the ſame manner, except thoſe of the centre.

When all have entered but the two centre platoons, that on the right faces to the right about, and marches twenty paces into the defile; when the officer commands

Halt! To the Right about,—Face!

The officer of the other platoon, when he ſees them faced, will retire in the ſame manner: and having paſſed twenty paces beyond the platoon halted in the defile, comes alſo to the right about; they continuing in this manner to cover each other's retreat till they have paſſed, when they face to the front, and cover the defile.

The three platoons of the right wing wheel to the left; thoſe of the left wing wheel to the right; and having gained their proper diſtances, the commanding officer orders

Halt! Platoons!

To the Right and Left,—Wheel! March!

The right wing wheels to the left, and the left to the right; which forms the battalion.

If the defile ſhould preſent itſelf behind any other part of the battalion, the platoons fartheſt off muſt always retreat firſt; and if the defile becomes narrower than at the entrance, the platoons muſt double behind each other.

ARTICLE 8.

Paſſage of a Defile in Retreat, by Files.

This manœuvre is performed in the ſame manner as the preceding, except that inſtead of forming at the entrance, the platoons paſs by files; and having paſſed, face to the right and left, march till they have their proper diſtances, and then wheel and form battalion.

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The paſſage of defiles may be executed at firſt in the common ſtep, for the inſtruction of the troops; in ſervice, always in the quick ſtep.

The paſſage of defiles being difficult in preſence of an enemy, the officers muſt be particularly careful to keep the files cloſed; to be quick in giving the words of command; and not loſe any time in the execution.

This manœuvre ſhould always be covered by troops poſted on each ſide the defile, and on every advantageous piece of ground that preſents itſelf, to annoy and keep back the enemy.

Article 9.

Method of paſſing the front Line to the Rear.

The firſt line being obliged to retreat, will face to the right about, and retire in line.

The ſecond line, if not already formed in columns, will immediately, on perceiving the firſt line retire, form in that order by brigades or battalions; and the firſt line having paſſed the intervals between the columns, the ſecond line will diſplay: or, if too cloſely preſſed by the enemy, attack in columns the flanks of the battalions which purſue, thereby giving time for the firſt line to form and take a new poſition.

CHAP. XII.

Of the Diſpoſition of the Field-Pieces attached to the Brigades.

THE field-pieces attached to the different brigades muſt always remain with them, encamping on their right, unleſs the quarter-maſter-general thinks proper to place them on any advantageous piece of ground in front.

When the army marches by the right, the field-pieces muſt march at the head of their reſpective brigades; when it marches by the left, they follow in the rear, unleſs circumſtances determine the general to order otherwiſe: but, whether they march in front, centre or rear of their brigades, they muſt always march between the battalions, and never between the platoons.

In manœuvring they muſt alſo follow their brigades, performing the manœuvres and evolutions with them; obſerving that, when the cloſe column is formed, they muſt always proceed to the flank of the column oppoſed to that ſide their brigade is to diſplay to; and on the column's diſplaying, they

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follow the first division of their brigade; and when that halts and forms, the field-pieces immediately take their posts on its right.

CHAP. XIII.

Of the Firings.

WHEN the troops are to exercise with powder, the officers must carefully inspect the arms and cartridge-boxes, and take away all the cartridges with ball.

The first part of the general will be the signal for all firing to cease; on the beating of which, the officers and non-commissioned officers must see that their platoons cease firing, load and shoulder as quick as possible. The commanding officer will continue the signal till he sees that the men have loaded and shouldered.

ARTICLE 1.

Firing by Battalion.

Caution.

Take Care to fire by Battalion!

Battalion! Make ready! Take Aim! Fire!

If there be more than one battalion to fire, they are to do it in succession from right to left; but after the first round, the odd battalions fire so soon as the respective battalions on their left begin to shoulder, and the even battalions fire when the respective battalions on their right begin to shoulder.

ARTICLE 2.

Firing by Divisions and Platoons.

Caution.

Take Care to fire by Divisions!

Division! Make ready! Take Aim! Fire!

They fire in the same order as is prescribed for battalions, in Article 1.

The firing by platoons is also executed in the same order, in the wings of the battalion, beginning with the right of each; that is, the first and fifth platoons give the first fire, the second and sixth the second fire, the third and seventh the third fire, and the fourth and eighth the fourth fire; after which they fire as before prescribed.

ARTICLE 3.

Firing Advancing.

The battalion advancing, receives the word,

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Battalion! Halt!
Take Care to fire by Diviſions!

They fire as before.

ARTICLE 4.

Firing Retreating.

When a battalion is obliged to retire, it muſt march as long as poſſible; but if preſſed by the enemy, and obliged to make uſe of its fire, the commanding officer will order,

Battalion! Halt!
To the right about,—Face!

and fire by battalion, diviſion, or platoon, as before directed.

CHAP. XIV.

Of the March of an Army or Corps.

THE greateſt attention on the part of the officers is neceſſary at all times, but more particularly on a march: The ſoldiers being then permitted to march at their eaſe, with the ranks and files open, without the greateſt care, theſe get confounded one with another; and if ſuddenly attacked, inſtead of being able to form immediately in order of battle, the whole line is thrown into the utmoſt confuſion.

The order for the march of an army being given, the adjutant-general will appoint the field officers for the advanced and rear guards, and iſſue orders to the brigade-majors to have ready their reſpective quotas of other officers and men for the advanced guard, which will conſiſt of the number neceſſary for the guards of the new camp. Theſe, together with a pioneer of each company, and a ſerjeant from the regiment to conduct them, muſt be warned the evening before.

At the beating of the general, the troops are immediately to ſtrike their tents, and load the waggons, which muſt then fall into the line of march for the baggage.

At this ſignal alſo all general and ſtaff officers' guards, and thoſe of the commiſſaries, muſt return to their reſpective regiments.

At the beating of the aſſembly, the troops will aſſemble, and be formed in battalion on their reſpective parades.

The guards ordered, muſt then be conducted by the brigade-majors, or adjutants of the day, to the rendezvous appointed for the advanced guard, where the field officers, warned for

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that duty, will form them in battalions, or other corps, according to their ſtrength, and divide them regularly into diviſions and platoons. The officer commanding the advanced guard, muſt take care to have a guide with him, and to get every neceſſary information of the road.

The camp guards muſt at the ſame time retire to the rendezvous appointed for the rear guard, where they muſt be formed in the ſame manner.

At the ſame time alſo the quarter-maſters and pioneers of each battalion muſt aſſemble on the ground appointed for the advanced guard, where one of the deputies of the quarter-maſter-general muſt form them in platoons, in the ſame order as their reſpective battalions march in the column.

Each detachment will be conducted by its quarter-maſter, who muſt be anſwerable that it marches in the order preſcribed; and the quarter-maſters of brigades will conduct thoſe of their reſpective brigades, and be anſwerable for their behaviour.

The ſignal for marching being given, the whole will wheel by platoons or ſections, as ſhall be ordered, and begin the march.

The advanced guard will march at a diſtance from the main body proportioned to its ſtrength, having a patrole advanced, and muſt never enter any defile, wood, &c. without having firſt examined it, to avoid falling into an ambuſcade.

The pioneers are to march behind the advanced guard, and muſt repair the roads, that the column may be obliged to file off as little as poſſible.

The advanced guard, beſides its patroles in front, muſt have a flank guard compoſed of a file from each platoon, and commanded by an officer or non-commiſſioned officer, to march at the diſtance of one hundred paces on the flank, and keep up with the head of the advanced guard.

If it be neceſſary to have a flank guard on each ſide, a file muſt be ſent from the other flank of each platoon to compoſe it; and as this ſervice is fatiguing, the men ſhould be relieved every hour. The like flank guards are to be detached from each battalion in the column.

For the greater convenience of the ſoldiers, the ranks muſt be opened to half diſtance during the march.

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Plate I

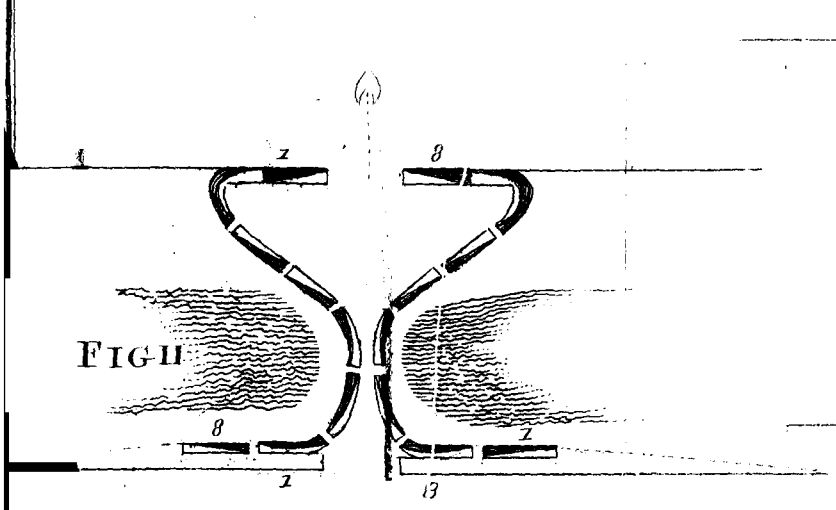

FIG II

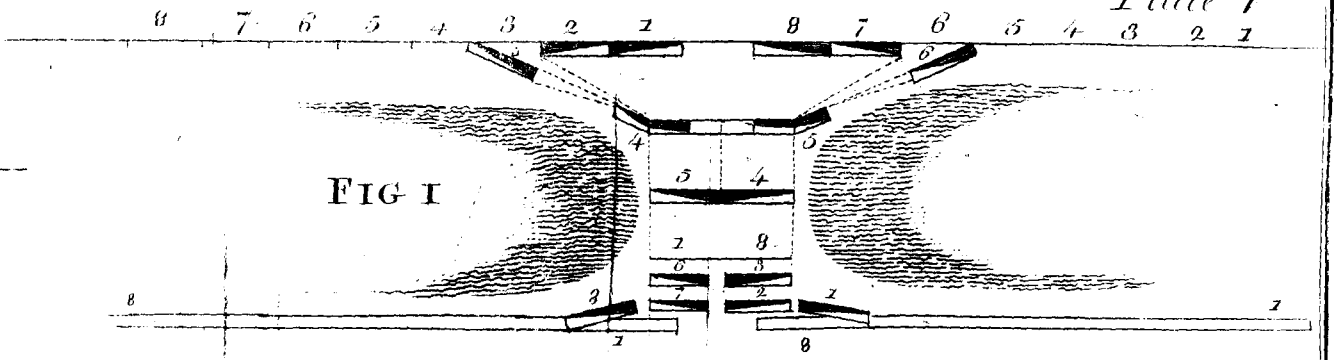

FIG I

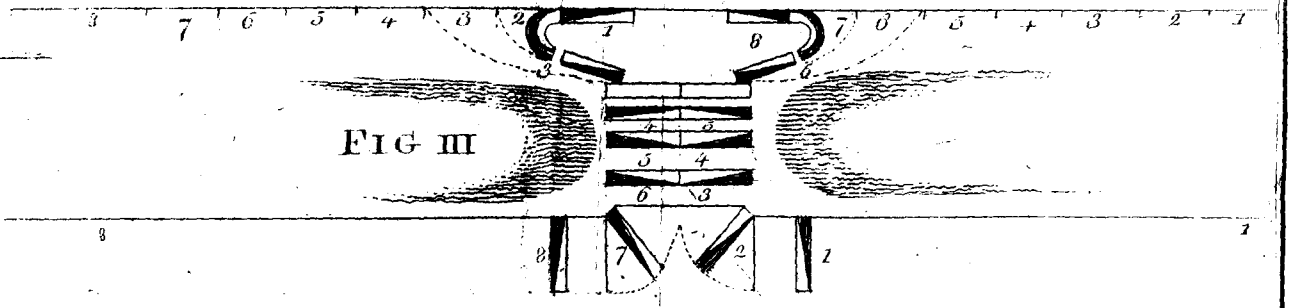

FIG III

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When the column meets with a defile, or any obſtacle, the commanding officer muſt ſtop till the column has paſſed it, taking care that they paſs in as great order, and as quick as poſſible; and when one half have marched through, he muſt command the front to halt, till the whole have paſſed and formed, when he will continue the march.

When a column croſſes a road that leads to the enemy, the patroles or guards on the flanks of the firſt battalion muſt form on the road, and halt till the patroles of the next battalion come up, which muſt do the ſame: The others proceed in the ſame manner, till the whole have paſſed.

When the commanding officer thinks proper to halt on the march, immediately on the column's halting, the advanced flank and rear guards muſt form a chain of centinels, to prevent the ſoldiers from ſtraggling; and all neceſſaries, as wood, water, &c. muſt be fetched by detachments, as in camp.

On the beating the long roll, the whole are to form and continue the march.

On the march no orders are to be communicated by calling out, but muſt be ſent by the adjutants from regiment to regiment. The ſignals for halting, marching ſlower and quicker, muſt be given by beat of drum. *(See Chap.* XXI.*)*

The commanding officer of the advanced guard being informed by the quarter-maſter-general or his deputy, of the ground the troops are to encamp on, will go a-head and reconnoitre it; and immediately on the arrival of the advanced guard, poſt his guards and centinels, as directed in Chapter XXII.

March by Sections of Four.

The roads being very often too narrow to admit the front of a platoon, and the troop being therefore continually obliged to break off, which fatigues the men; to prevent this, when the road is not ſufficiently large throughout, the battalions may be divided into ſections in the following manner:

Each platoon is to be told off into ſections of four files: if there remain three files, they form a ſection; if two files, or leſs, they form one rank. At the word,

By Sections of Four!
To the Right,—Wheel! March!

they wheel by fours and march, the ſecond rank of each ſection taking two paces diſtance from the front rank. The

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officers commanding platoons take poſt on the left of their firſt ſection : but on the right, if the ſections wheel to the left. The file cloſers fall in on the flanks.

The officers muſt take great care that the diſtance of two paces and no more is kept between the ranks. At the word,

Halt !

the front rank of each ſection ſtops ſhort, and the ſecond rank cloſes up, which gives the proper diſtance between the ſections ; and by wheeling to the right or left the line is formed ; or if the commanding officer chooſes, he may form platoons by the oblique ſtep.

If a column be already on the march by platoons, and the road becomes too narrow and inconvenient to continue in that order, it may be formed into ſections of four, in the following manner :

Caution by the commanding officer.

Take Care to break off by Sections of Four.

Upon which the officers commanding platoons tell them off as before, but without halting.

At the word

Sections of Four ! Break off !

the ſections on the right of each platoon incline by the oblique ſtep to the left ; and thoſe on the left of each platoon, following the former, incline to the right, till they all cover ; when they march forward, opening the ranks as before directed. If the number of ſections in a platoon be uneven, that in the centre is to march ſtraight forward ; the ſections on the right inclining to the left, and covering it in front ; and thoſe on the left inclining to the right, and covering it in the rear.

CHAP. XV.

Of the Baggage on a March.

THE inconveniencies ariſing to an army from having too great a number of waggons, muſt be evident to every officer ; and it is expected, that for the future, each officer will curtail his baggage as much as poſſible.

The order of march for the army will always determine that for the baggage ; and, whatever place it may occupy in the line of march, the waggons muſt always follow in the ſame order as their reſpective regiments.

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The quarter-maſter-general, or his deputy, will give the order of march for the baggage; and the commander in chief will order an eſcort, to be commanded by a field officer, according to its ſtrength.

An officer of each battalion muſt be appointed to ſuperintend the ſtriking of the tents, and loading the waggons: he muſt ſee that the tents are properly tied up; that no proviſions or other articles are packed in them; and that the tent-poles are tied in a bundle by themſelves; he muſt not ſuffer the waggons to be overloaded, or any thing put into them but what is allowed; and when the waggons are loaded, he muſt ſend them with the quarter-maſter ſerjeant to the rendezvous of the brigade. This ſerjeant is to remain with the baggage of his regiment, to ſee that the waggons follow in order; and if a waggon breaks down, it muſt be put out of the line, that it may not impede the march of the reſt.

Each regiment will furniſh a non-commiſſioned officer to conduct the ſick and lame, who are not able to march with their regiments. Theſe men are to repair, at the beating of the general, to the rendezvous appointed, where a ſufficient number of empty waggons will be ordered to attend for the reception of their knapſacks, and their arms, if neceſſary. A ſurgeon of each brigade is to attend the ſick belonging to it.

The commanding officer of each battalion will inſpect the ſick before they are ſent from the battalion, in order that none may be ſent but thoſe who are really incapable of marching with their regiments. And the officer commanding the eſcort will be anſwerable that no ſoldiers are permitted to march with the baggage on any pretence whatever, except the quarter-maſter-ſerjeant of each regiment, as before directed.

No waggons are to be permitted to go between the battalions or brigades, except the ammunition waggons.

The waggons of the park, and others, are to be conducted agreeably to the foregoing directions, and the neceſſary officers furniſhed to keep order on the march.

CHAP. XVI.

The manner of laying out a Camp, with the order of Encampment.

WHEN the quarter-maſters arrive on the ground where the troops are to encamp, the quarter-maſter-general

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having fixed his line of encampment, will conduct them along the line, and give each brigade-quarter-maſter the ground neceſſary for his brigade.

The quarter-maſters of regiments will then have their ground given them by the brigade quarter-maſters, and will mark out the place for each company and tent, and for the kitchens, &c. &c. as deſcribed in the following order:

Order of Encampment.

(Plate VII. and VIII.)

The infantry will on all occaſions encamp by battalions, as they are formed in order of battle.

The front of a camp will occupy the ſame extent of ground as the troops when formed; and the intervals between the battalions will be twenty paces, with an addition of eight paces for every piece of cannon a battalion may have.

The quarter-maſter of each regiment ſhall be anſwerable that he demands no more ground than is neceſſary for the number of men he has actually with the regiment, allowing two feet for each file, excluſive of the officers, and adding ſixteen feet for the intervals between the platoons. He is alſo to be anſwerable that no more tents are pitched than are abſolutely neceſſary, allowing one tent for the non-commiſſioned officers of each company, and one for every ſix men, including the drums and fifes.

The tents of the non-commiſſioned officers and privates are to be pitched in two ranks, with an interval of ſix paces between the ranks, and two feet between each tent: the tents of the non-commiſſioned officers to be in the front rank on the right of their companies, in the right wing, and on the left in the left wing of the battalion. Nine feet front are to be allowed for each tent with its interval, and twenty feet in the centre of the battalion for the adjutant; but when a regiment forms two battalions, the adjutant is to encamp with the firſt battalion, the ſerjeant-major ſupplying his place in the ſecond.

The captains' and ſubalterns' tents are to be in one line, twenty feet from the rear of the men's tents; the captains' in the right wing oppoſite the right of their reſpective companies, and the ſubalterns' oppoſite the left; and the contrary in the left wing.

The field officers' tents are to be in one line, thirty feet from the line of officers; the colonel's oppoſite the centre;

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Plate VI

A Quarter G[l]
B Waggon
C Sutler
D Kitchens
E Cap
F Subalterns
G Adjut[t]
H S[t] Major
I NC Officers

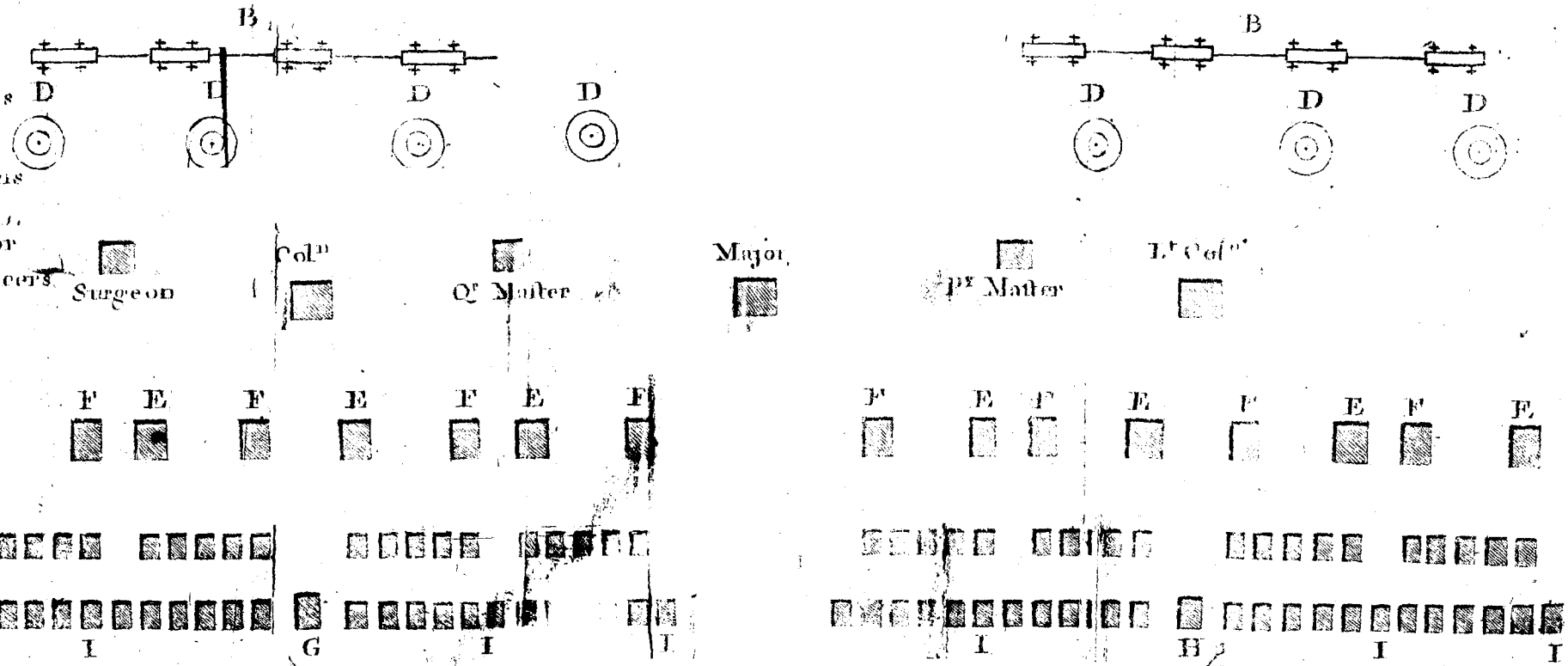

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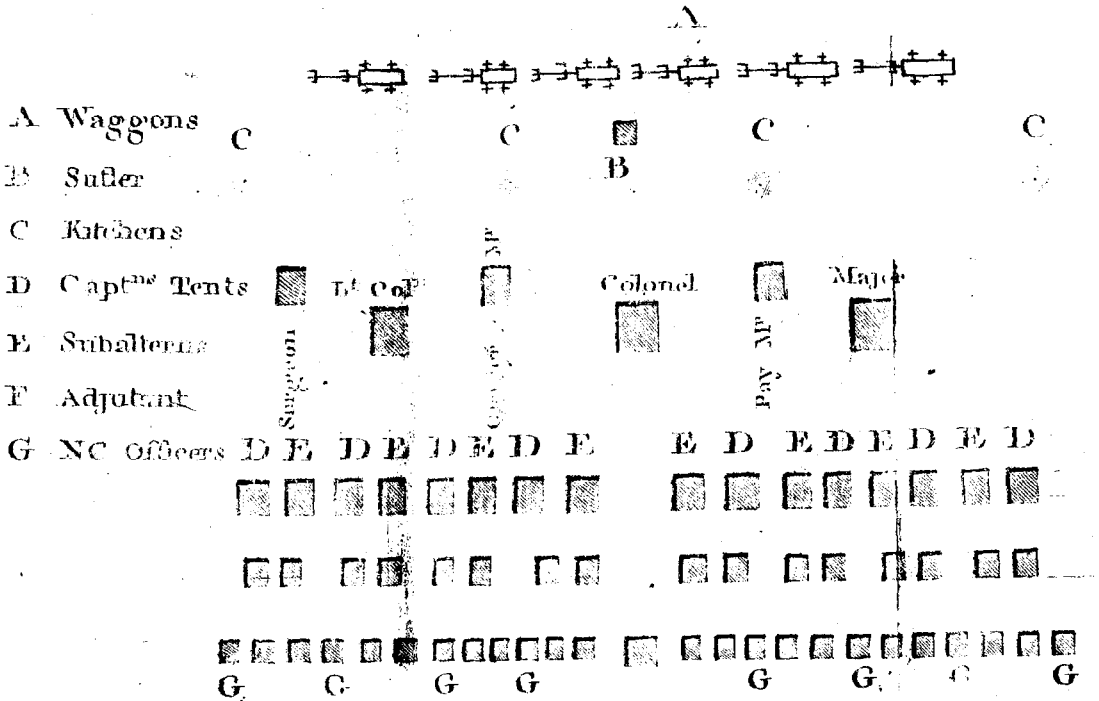
Plate VIII



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the lieutenant-colonel's on the right; and the major's on the left. But if the regiment forms two battalions, the colonel encamps behind the centre of the firſt battalion: the lieutenant-colonel behind the ſecond battalion: and the major behind the interval between the two battalions.

The ſurgeon, pay-maſter and quarter-maſter encamp in one line, with the front of their tents in a line with the rear of the field officers' tents; the ſurgeon on the right, pay-maſter on the left, and quarter-maſter in the centre.

The kitchens are to be dug behind their reſpective companies, forty feet from the field officers' tents. The ſuttlers' tents are to be between the kitchens.

The horſes and waggons are to be placed in a line, twenty feet behind the kitchens.

The drums of each battalion are to be piled ſix paces in front of the adjutant's tent, and the colours planted before them.

The camp guards are to be three hundred paces in front of the firſt line, and the ſame diſtance in the rear of the ſecond line.

The quarter guard is to be forty feet from the waggons, oppoſite the interval between the two battalions who furniſh it.

The ſinks of the firſt line are to be three hundred feet in front, and thoſe of the ſecond line the ſame diſtance in the rear of the camp.

The commanding officers of regiments are to be anſwerable that no tents are pitched out of the line of encampment, on any account whatever, except for the regimental hoſpital.

The ground being marked out, the quarter-maſters will leave the pioneers, and go to meet their regiments, conduct them to their ground, and inform the colonel where they are, to go for their neceſſaries.

CHAP. XVII.

Manner of entering a Camp.

THE head of the column arriving at the entrance of the camp, the commanding officer of the firſt battalion will command,

Carry—Arms!

On which the men carry their arms, and the drums beat a

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march ; and the officers will ſee that their platoons have their proper diſtances, cloſe the ranks and files, and each dreſs the flank on which his platoon is to wheel, with the ſame flank of the platoon preceding. The other battalions obſerve the ſame directions, and keep their proper diſtances from each other.

The general or officer commanding muſt take care to march the troops in a direct line along the front of the camp, and at ſuch a diſtance as to give ſufficient room for the largeſt platoons to march clear off the line of tents.

As the battalions reſpectively arrive in front of their ground, they halt, form battalion, (dreſſing to the right) and order or ſupport their arms.

The adjutants immediately turn out the piquets that may have been ordered, form them in front of their reſpective battalions, and ſend them to the rendezvous appointed.

The piquets being ſent off, the commanding officers of battalions command their men to pile their arms, and diſmiſs them to pitch their tents.

As ſoon as a company have pitched their tents, the captain parades them, and they fetch in their arms.

The tents of the battalion being all pitched, the adjutant will form the detachments for neceſſaries, and ſend them off.

In the mean time the commanding officer of the battalion, having examined the ground, will, if neceſſary, order out a party to open the communications on the right and left; in front for the troops, and in the rear for the baggage.

CHAP. XVIII.

Neceſſary Regulations for preſerving Order and Cleanlineſs in the Camp.

WHEN a regiment enters a camp, the field officers muſt take care that the encampment is pitched regularly ; that the ſinks and kitchens are immediately dug in their proper places ; and that no tents are pitched in any part of the camp contrary to the order preſcribed.

At leaſt one officer of a company muſt remain on the parade, to ſee that the tents are pitched regularly on the ground marked out.

The tents ſhould be marked with the name of each regiment and company, to prevent their being loſt or exchanged,

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and the tents of each company numbered: and each non-commiſſioned officer ſhould have a liſt of the tents, with the men's names belonging to each.

The utenſils belonging to the tents are to be carried alternately by the men; and the non-commiſſioned officers of the ſquads are to be anſwerable that they are not loſt or ſpoiled.

Whenever a regiment is to remain more than one night on the ſame ground, the ſoldiers muſt be obliged to cut a ſmall trench round their tents to carry off the rain; but great care muſt be taken they do not throw their dirt up againſt the tents.

One officer of the company muſt every day viſit the tents; ſee that they are kept clean; that every utenſil belonging to them is in proper order; and that no bones or other filth be in or near them; and when the weather is fine, ſhould order them to be ſtruck about two hours at noon, and the ſtraw and bedding well aired.

The ſoldiers ſhould not be permitted to eat in their tents, except in bad weather; and an officer of the company muſt often viſit the meſſes; ſee that the proviſion is good and well cooked; that the men of one tent meſs together; and that that the proviſion is not ſold or diſpoſed of for liquor.

A ſubaltern, four non-commiſſioned officers, and a drummer muſt every day be appointed for the police of each battalion, who are on no account to be abſent during the time they are on duty.

The officer of the police is to take a general inſpection into the cleanlineſs of the camp, not ſuffer fire to be made any where but in the kitchens, and cauſe all dirt to be immediately removed, and either burned or buried. He is to be preſent at all diſtributions in the regiment, and to form and ſend off all detachments for neceſſaries.

In caſe the adjutant is obliged to be abſent, the officer of the police is to do his duty till his return; and for that purpoſe he muſt attend at the adjutant's tent to be ready to receive and diſtribute any orders that may come for the regiment.

The drummer of the police muſt attend conſtantly at the adjutant's tent, to be ready at all times to communicate the neceſſary ſignals; nor muſt he abſent himſelf on any account during the twenty-four hours, without leaving another drum-

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mer to ſupply his place till his return; nor then, without leave from the adjutant.

When any of the men want water, they muſt apply to the officer of the police, who will order the drum to beat the neceſſary ſignal; on which all who want water muſt immediately parade with their canteens before the colours, where the officer of the police will form and ſend them off, under the care of two non-commiſſioned officers of the police, who are to be anſwerable that they bring back the whole detachment, and that no exceſſes are committed whilſt they are out. Wood and all other neceſſaries muſt be fetched in the ſame manner. Except in caſe of neceſſity, not more than one detachment is to be out at a time.

The quarter-maſter muſt be anſwerable that the parade and environs of the encampment of a regiment are kept clean; that the ſinks are filled up, and new ones dug every four days, and oftener in warm weather; and if any horſe or other animal dies near the regiment, he muſt cauſe it to be carried at leaſt half a mile from camp, and buried.

The place where the cattle are killed muſt be at leaſt fifty paces in the rear of the waggons; and the entrails and other filth immediately buried; for which the commiſſaries are to be anſwerable.

The quarter-maſter-general muſt take care that all dead animals, and every other nuiſance in the environs of the camp be removed.

No non-commiſſioned officer or ſoldier ſhall be permitted to paſs the chain of ſentinels round the camp without permiſſion in writing from the commanding officer of his regiment or battalion; which permiſſion ſhall be dated the ſame day, and ſhall, on the return of the perſon to whom it was granted, be delivered to the adjutant, who is to return it to the colonel or commanding officer with his report.

Every detachment, not conducted by a commiſſioned officer, ſhall have a written permiſſion from a field officer or officer commanding a regiment, or the officer of the police, if it be a detachment going for neceſſaries; without which they are not to be permitted to paſs the chain.

All officers whatever are to make it a point of duty to ſtop every non-commiſſioned officer or ſoldier they meet without the chain, and examine his paſs; and if he has not a ſufficient paſs, or having one, is committing any exceſs, the of-

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ficer muſt conduct him to the neareſt guard, from whence he muſt be ſent, with his crime, to his regiment.

The ſentinel before the colours muſt have orders, in caſe he hears any alarm in camp, or at the advanced poſts, to acquaint the adjutant with it; who will inform the commanding officer of the battalion, or order an alarm beat, if the caſe requires it.

CHAP. XIX.

Of Roll-Calls.

THE rolls ſhall be called in each batalion or troop and retreat beating, at which times the men are to parade with their arms: and at the beating of the *reveille*, and at noon, the commanding officers of companies ſhall cauſe the rolls of their reſpective companies to be called, the men parading for that purpoſe without arms, and to be detained no longer than is neceſſary to call the roll.

The non-commiſſioned officers are to viſit their reſpective ſquads a quarter of an hour after *tattoo* beating; ſee that they are all preſent, and retire to reſt; and make their report to the commanding officer of the company.

No non-commiſſioned officer or ſoldier is to be abſent from roll-call without permiſſion from the commanding officer of the company.

No commiſſioned officer is to be abſent from roll-call, without permiſſion from the commanding officer of the regiment.

CHAP. XX.

Of the Inſpection of the Men, their Dreſs, Neceſſaries, Arms, Accoutrements and Ammunition.

THE oftener the ſoldiers are under the inſpection of their officers, the better; for which reaſon every morning at troop beating, they muſt inſpect into the dreſs of their men; ſee that their clothes are whole, and put on properly: their hands and faces waſhed clean; their hair combed; their accoutrements properly fixed, and every article about them in the greateſt order. Thoſe who are guilty of repeated neglects in theſe particulars, are to be confined and puniſhed.—The field officers muſt pay attention to this object, taking proper notice of thoſe companies where a viſible neglect appears, and publickly applauding thoſe who are remarkable for their good appearance.

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Every day the commanding officers of companies muſt examine their men's arms and ammunition, and ſee that they are clean and in good order. *(See farther Chap. XXIII.)*

That the men may always appear clean on the parade, and as a means of preſerving their health, the non-commiſſioned officers are to ſee that they waſh their hands and faces every day, and oftener when neceſſary. And when any river is nigh, and the ſeaſon favourable, the men ſhall bathe themſelves as frequently as poſſible, the commanding officers of each battalion ſending them by ſmall detachments ſucceſſively, under the care of a non-commiſſioned officer; but on no account muſt the men be permitted to bathe when juſt come off a march, at leaſt till they have repoſed long enough to get cool.

Every Saturday morning the captains are to make a general inſpection of their companies, and examine into the ſtate of the men's neceſſaries, obſerving that they agree in quantity with what is ſpecified in the company book; and that every article is the man's who ſhews it. For which purpoſe, and to diſcover theft, every man's things ſhould be marked; if any thing is deficient, ſtrict inquiry muſt be made into the cauſe of it; and ſhould it appear to be loſt, pledged, ſold, or exchanged, the offender muſt be ſeverely puniſhed.

That the men may not be improperly burdened and fatigued, the captains are not to ſuffer them to carry any thing which is either uſeleſs or unneceſſary.

CHAP. XXI.

Of the different Beats of the Drum.

THE different daily beats ſhall begin on the right, and be inſtantly followed by the whole army; to facilitate which, the drummer's call ſhall be beat by the drums of the police, a quarter of an hour before the time of beating, when the drummers will aſſemble before the colours of their reſpective battalions: and as ſoon as the beat begins on the right, it is to be immediately taken up by the whole army, the drummers beating along the front of their reſpective battalions, from the centre to the right, from thence to the left, and back again to the centre where they finiſh.

The different beats and ſignals are to be as follow:

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The General is to beat only when the whole are to march, and is the ſignal to ſtrike the tents, and prepare for the march.

The Aſſembly is the ſignal to repair to the colours.

The March for the whole to move.

The Reveille is beat at day-break, and is the ſignal for the ſoldiers to riſe, and the ſentries to leave off challenging.

The Troop aſſembles the ſoldiers together, for the purpoſe of calling the roll and inſpecting the men for duty.

The Retreat is beat at ſun-ſet, for calling the roll, warning the men for duty, and reading the orders of the day.

The Tattoo is for the ſoldiers to repair to their tents, where they muſt remain till *reveille* beating next morning.

To Arms is the ſignal for getting under arms in caſe of alarm.

The Parley is to deſire a conference with the enemy.

The Signals.

Adjutant's call—*firſt part of the troop.*

Firſt ſerjeant's call—*one roll and three flams.*

All non-commiſſioned officers call—*two rolls and five flams.*

To go for wood—*poing ſtroke and ten ſtroke roll.*

water—*two ſtrokes and a flam.*

proviſions—*roaſt beef.*

Front to halt—*two flams from right to left, and a full drag with the right, a left hand flam and a right hand full drag.*

For the front to advance quicker—*the long march.*

to march ſlower—*the taps.*

For the drummers—*the drummer's call.*

For a fatigue party—*the pioneers' march.*

For the church call—*the parley.*

The drummers will practiſe a hundred paces in front of the battalion, at the hours fixed by the adjutant general; and any drummer found beating at any other time, (except ordered) ſhall be puniſhed.

CHAP. XXII.

Of the Service of the Guards.

ARTICLE 1.

Of the different Guards, with their uſe.

THE different guards of the army will conſiſt of 1ſt. Out poſt and piquet guards.

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2d. Camp and quarter guards.
3d. General and ſtaff officers' guards.

The piquet guards are formed by detachments from the line, and are poſted at the avenues of the camp, in ſuch numbers as the general commanding thinks neceſſary for the ſecurity of the camp.

The camp and quarter guards are for the better ſecurity of the camp, as well as for preſerving good order and diſcipline.

Every two battalions will furniſh a camp and quarter guard between them, to conſiſt of

Subalt.	Serj.	Corp.	Drumm.	Priv.	
1.	1.	1.	1.	27	For the camp guard.
-	-	1.	-	9	For the quarter guard.

The camp guard of the front line is to be poſted three hundred paces in front of it, and that of the ſecond line the ſame diſtance in the rear of the ſecond line, each oppoſite the interval of the two battalions who furniſh it.

Each guard will poſt nine ſentinels, viz. one before the guard, two on the right and two on the left; theſe five ſentinels, with thoſe from the other battalions, forming a chain in front and rear of the camp; the ſixth and ſeventh ſentinels before the colours; and the eighth and ninth before the tents of the commanding officers of the two battalions.

In order to complete the chain of ſentinels round the camp, the adjutant general will order two flank guards from the line, to conſiſt of a commiſſioned officer, and as many men as are neceſſary to form a chain on the flanks.

The intention of the camp guards being to form a chain of ſentinels round the camp, in order to prevent improper perſons entering, or the ſoldiers going out of camp, the commanding officers of brigades will add to, or diminiſh them, ſo as to anſwer the above purpoſe.

The quarter guard is to be poſted twenty paces in the rear of the line of waggons, and will furniſh three ſentinels; viz. one at the guard, and one behind each battalion.

The guards of the general and other officers will be as follows:

	Sub.	Serj.	Corp.	Priv.
A major general will have	1	1	1	20
A brigadier general -	0	1	1	12
Quarter maſter gen. (as ſuch)	0	1	1	12

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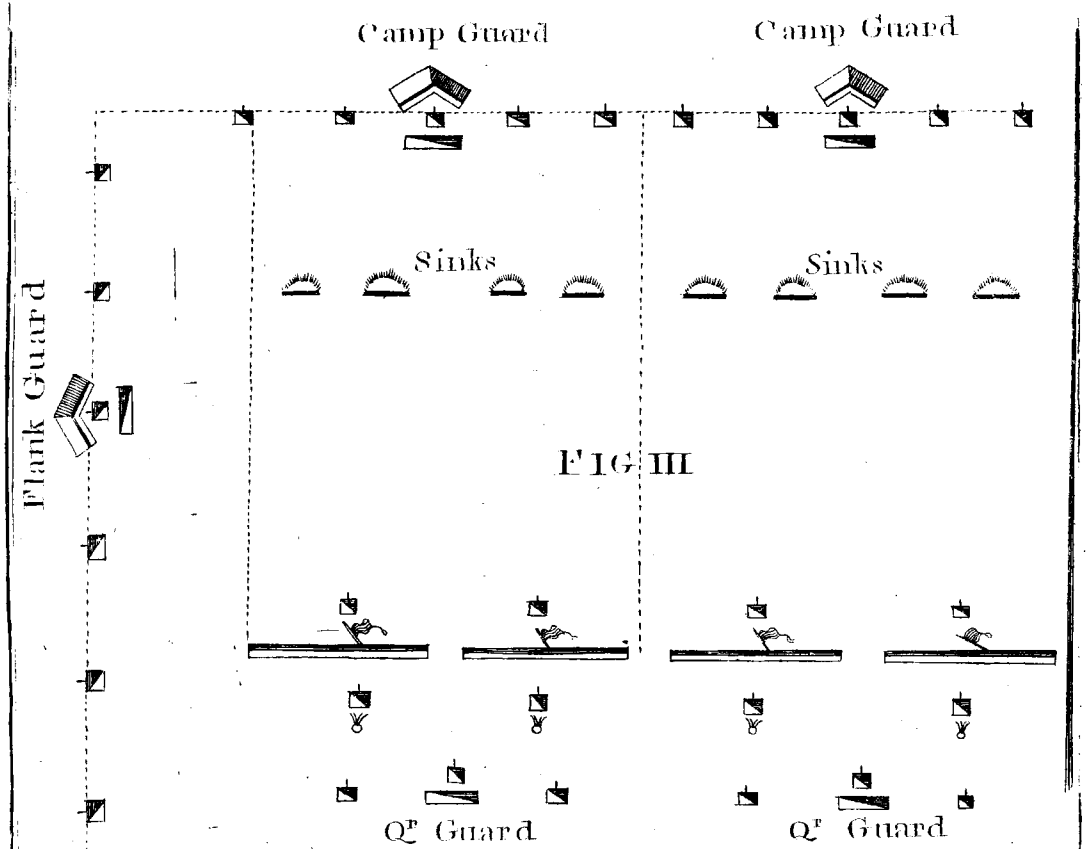
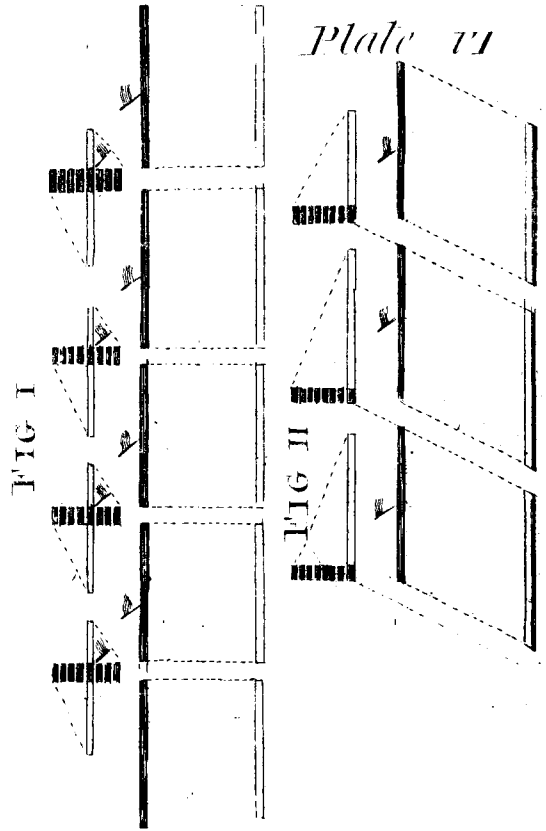
Plate VI





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	Sub.	Serj.	Corp.	Priv.
Adjutant general - -	0	1	1	12
Commiſſary general - -	0	0	1	6
Pay-maſter general - -	0	0	1	6
Auditors - - -	0	0	1	6
Judge advocate general -	0	0	1	3
Muſter-maſter general -	0	0	1	3
Clothier general - -	0	0	1	3
Brigade commiſſary, General hoſpital, Provoſt guard } according to circumſtances.				

Any additional guard to the quarter-maſter, commiſſary, or clothier general, will be determined by the ſtores they may have in their poſſeſſion.

The different guards are all to mount at one hour, to be regulated by the commanding officer for the time being.

The camp and quarter guards are to parade before the interval of their battalions, where they will be formed by the adjutant who furniſhes the officer, and immediately ſent off to their reſpective poſts.

The guard of a major general is to be furniſhed from his own diviſion, each brigade furniſhing it by turns; it is to be formed by the major of brigade, and ſent from the brigade parade.

The guard of a brigadier general is to be furniſhed by his own brigade, and formed and ſent from the brigade parade by the major of brigade. The brigade commiſſary's guard is to be furniſhed in the ſame manner.

The other guards being compoſed of detachments from the line by brigades, each detachment is formed on the brigade parade by the major of brigade, and ſent with an adjutant to the grand parade.

All guards (except thoſe which are honorary) ſhould ordinarily be of force proportioned to the number of ſentinels required, allowing three relieves for each poſt.

Article 2.

Of the Grand Parade.

As ſoon as a detachment arrives on the grand parade, the officer, having dreſſed the ranks, commands,

Order--Firelocks!

and then takes poſt eight paces in front of his detachment; the non-commiſſioned officers fall two paces in the rear, ex-

cept one, who remains on the right of every detachment. Each detachment takes poſt on the left of that preceding it, and is examined by the brigade major of the day, as it arrives.

When the whole are aſſembled, the adjutant of the day dreſſes the line, counts the files from right to left, and takes poſt on the right.

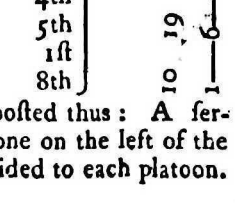
The brigade major then commands,

Attention! Shoulder—Firelocks! Support—Arms!
Officers and Non commiſſioned Officers!
To the Centre—March!

The officers then march to the centre, and form themſelves, according to ſeniority, in one rank, ſixteen paces in front of the guards; the non-commiſſioned officers advance and form two ranks, four paces in the rear of the officers, and with the ſame diſtance between their ranks.

The brigade major then appoints the officers and non-commiſſioned officers to their poſts: the officers in the following manner:

The 1ſt on the right of the	1ſt
2d on the left of the	8th
3d in the centre, on the right of the	5th
4th on the right of the 2d diviſion or	3d
5th on the right of the 4th diviſion or	7th
6th on the right of the	2d
7th on the right of the	8th
8th on the right of the	4th
9th on the right of the	6th
10th in the rear of the	1ſt
11th in the rear of the	8th
12th in the rear of the	5th
13th in the rear of the	3d
14th in the rear of the	7th
15th in the rear of the	2d
16th in the rear of the	6th
17th in the rear of the	4th
18th in the rear of the	5th
19th in the rear of the	1ſt
20th in the rear of the	8th



The non-commiſſioned officers are poſted thus: A ſerjeant on the right of each platoon, and one on the left of the whole: the reſt as file-cloſers equally divided to each platoon.

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Whilſt this is doing, the adjutant divides the guard into eight platoons, leaving proper intervals between the platoons for the officers who are to command them.

The brigade major having appointed the officers, and the battalion being divided, he commands,

Officers and Non-commiſſioned Officers! To your poſts!

The officers, and non-commiſſioned officers face outwards from the centre.

March!

They go directly to their poſts in the battalion.

The brigade major then advances to the general officer of the day, informs him that the battalion is formed, and takes his directions relative to the exerciſe.

The general of the day will uſually order the manual exerciſe to be performed, and ſome manœuvres, ſuch as he thinks proper; the major of brigade of the day giving the word of command.

The exerciſe being finiſhed, the major of brigade commands,

Order—Firelocks!

The drums then beat from right to left of the parade, and paſſing behind the officers of the day, take poſt on their left.

The major of brigade then orders,

Shoulder—Firelocks! Support—Arms!
Officers and Non-commiſſioned Officers!
To the Centre—March!

They advance as before to the centre, and the brigade major appoints them to their reſpective guards, takes the name of the officer commanding each guard, and gives him the parole and counterſign. The adjutant having in the mean time told off the guards, and divided them into platoons, the brigade major then commands,

Officers and Non-commiſſioned Officers!
To your poſts! March!

The officers go to their reſpective poſts.

The brigade major then commands,

Preſent—Arms!

And advancing to the general, acquaints him that the guards are formed: and on receiving his orders to march them off, he commands,

Shoulder—Firelocks!
By Platoons! To the Right—Wheel! March!

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The whole wheel, and march by the general, the officers saluting him as they pass; and when the whole have passed, they wheel off and march to their respective posts.

Article 3.

Of Relieving Guards and Sentinels.

The guards in camp will be relieved every twenty-four hours. The guards without the limits of the camp will ordinarily be relieved in the same manner; but this must depend on the distances from camp, and other circumstances, which may sometimes require their continuing on duty for several days. In this case they must be previously notified to provide themselves accordingly.

The guards are to march in the greatest order to their respective posts, marching by platoons, whenever the roads will permit.

When the new guard approaches the post, they carry their arms; and the officer of the old guard, having his guard paraded, on the approach of the new guard, commands,

Present—Arms!

and his guard present their arms.

The new guard marches past the old guard, and takes post three or four paces on its right (both guards fronting towards the enemy); and the officer commands,

Present—Arms!

and the new guard present their arms.

The two officers then approach each other, and the relieving officer takes his orders from the relieved. Both officers then return to their guards, and command,

Shoulder—Firelock!

Non-commissioned Officers! Forward—March!

The non-commissioned officers of both guards, who are to relieve the sentinels, advance in front of the new guard.

The serjeant of the new guard then tells off as many sentinels as are necessary; and the corporal of the new guard, conducted by a corporal of the old guard, relieves the sentinels, beginning by the guard house.

When the sentinel sees the relief approach, he presents his arms, and the corporal halting his relief at six paces distance, commands,

Present—Arms!

Recover—Arms!

This last command is only for the sentinel relieving, and the

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one to be relieved; the former immediately approaching with the corporal, and having received his orders from the old ſentry, takes his place; and the ſentry relieved marches into the ranks, placing himſelf on the left of the rear rank.

Front—Face!

Both ſentries face to the front. The corporal then orders,

Shoulder—Firelocks! Support—Arms! March!

and the relief proceeds in the ſame manner till the whole are relieved.

If the ſentries are numerous, the ſerjeants are to be employed as well as the corporals in relieving them.

When the corporal returns with the old ſentinels, he leads them before the old guard, and diſmiſſes them to their ranks.

The officer of the old guard then forms his guard in the ſame manner as when he mounted, and marches them in order to camp.

As ſoon as he arrives in the camp, he halts, forms the men of the different brigades together, and ſends them to their reſpective brigades, conducted by a non-commiſſioned officer, or careful ſoldier.

When the old guard march off, the new guard preſent their arms, till they are gone; then ſhoulder, face to the left, and take the place of the old guard.

The officer then orders a non-commiſſioned officer to take down the names of the guard in the following manner:

Hours they go on. 10-4 10-4 12-6 12-6 2-8 2-8.

	men's names	men's names	men's names.
Poſt No. 1.			
2.			
3.			
4.			
5.			
6.			
7.			
8.			

Suppoſe the guard to conſiſt of twenty-four men, and to furniſh eight ſentinels, they are divided into three relieves, and the poſts being numbered, (beginning always with the guard-houſe) each man's name is put down againſt the number of the poſt he will always ſtand ſentry at during the

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guard, by which means an officer knows what particular man was at any poſt during any hour of the day or night.

The relief of ſentries is always to be marched in the greateſt order, and with ſupported arms, the corporal often looking back to obſerve the conduct of the men; and if an officer approaches, he is to order his men to handle their arms, ſupporting them again when he has paſſed.

The corporals are to be anſwerable that the ſentries, when relieving, perform their motions with the greateſt ſpirit and exactneſs.

A corporal who is detected in having the inſolence to ſuffer ſentries to relieve each other, without his being preſent, ſhall, as well as the ſentry ſo relieved, be ſeverely puniſhed.

Article 4.

Inſtructions to Officers on Guard.

On the vigilance of the officer depends not only the ſafety of his guard, but that of the whole army.

As it is highly neceſſary an officer ſhould have ſome knowledge of his ſituation, he muſt immediately, after relieving the old guard, viſit the ſentinels, and examine the ground round his poſt; and if he thinks the ſentries not ſufficient to ſecure him from a ſurpriſe, he is at liberty to place more, acquainting therewith the general or field officer of the day who viſits his poſt; but without their leave he is not to alter any that are already poſted. He muſt cauſe the roads leading to the enemy and to the next poſts to be well reconnoitred by an officer of the guard, or for want of one by an intelligent non-commiſſioned officer and ſome faithful men, inform himſelf of every thing neceſſary for his ſecurity, and uſe every poſſible precaution againſt a ſurpriſe. He muſt permit no ſtranger to enter his poſt, nor ſuffer his men to talk with him. If a ſuſpicious perſon, or a deſerter from the enemy approaches, he muſt ſtop him and ſend him to head quarters, or to a ſuperior officer. He muſt on no account ſuffer the ſoldiers to pull off their accoutrements, or ſtraggle more than twenty paces from the guards; and if water or any other neceſſaries are wanted for the guard, they muſt be ſent for by a non-commiſſioned officer and ſome men (with their arms if at an out-poſt) on no account ſuffering a ſoldier to go by himſelf; but never whilſt the ſentinels are relieving. He muſt examine every relief before it is ſent off; ſee that their arms are loaded and in order, and that the men are ac-

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quainted with their duty; and if by any accident a man ſhould get the leaſt diſguiſed with liquor, he muſt on no account be ſuffered to go on ſentry.

At every relief the guard muſt parade, and the roll be called; and during the night (and when near the enemy, during the day) the guard muſt remain under arms till the relief returns.

During the day the men may be permitted to reſt themſelves as much as is conſiſtent with the ſafety of the guard; but in the night, no man muſt be ſuffered to lay down or ſleep, on any account, but have his arms conſtantly in his hands, and be ready to fall in on the leaſt alarm.

Between every relief, the ſentries muſt be viſited by a non-commiſſioned officer and a file of men; and, when more than one officer is on guard, as often as poſſible by an officer. A patrole alſo muſt be frequently ſent on the roads leading to the enemy.

During the day, the ſentinels on the out-poſts muſt ſtop every party of men, whether armed or not, till they have been examined by the officer of the guard.

As ſoon as it is dark, the counterſign muſt be given to the ſentinels of the piquets and advanced poſts, after which they are to challenge all that approach them; and if any perſon, after being ordered to ſtand, ſhould continue to approach or attempt to eſcape, the ſentry, after challenging him three times, muſt fire on him.

The ſentinels of the interior guards of the camp will receive the counterſign, and begin to challenge, at ſuch hours as ſhall be determined in orders, according to circumſtances.

A ſentinel, on perceiving any perſon approach, muſt challenge briſkly, and never ſuffer more than one to advance, till he has the counterſign given him; if the perſon challenged has not the counterſign, the ſentry muſt call the ſerjeant of the guard, and keep the perſon at a little diſtance from his poſt, till the ſerjeant comes to examine him.

Whenever a ſentry on an out-poſt perceives more than three men approach, he muſt order them to ſtand, and immediately paſs the word for the ſerjeant of the guard; the officer of the guard muſt immediately parade his guard, and ſend a ſerjeant with a party of men to examine the party. The non-commiſſioned officer muſt order the commanding officer of the party to advance, and to conduct him to the offi-

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cer of the guard; who, in caſe he is unacquainted with his perſon, and does not chooſe to truſt, either to his clothing or to his knowledge of the counterſign, muſt demand his paſſport, and examine him ſtrictly, and if convinced of his belonging to the army, muſt let him paſs.

If a ſentry, on challenging, is anſwered, *relief patrole*, or *round*, he muſt in that caſe order the ſerjeant or corporal to advance with the counterſign; and if he is then aſſured of their being the relief, &c. he may ſuffer them to advance.

A ſentinel muſt take the greateſt care not to be ſurpriſed; he muſt never ſuffer the perſon who advances to give the counterſign, to approach within reach of his arms, and always charge his bayonet.

The officers who mount the camp guards muſt give orders to their ſentries not to ſuffer any perſon to paſs in or out of camp, except by one of the guards, nor then, till the officer of the guard has examined him.

In caſe one of the guards deſerts, the officer muſt immediately change the counterſign, and ſend notice thereof to the general of the day; who is to communicate the ſame to the other guards, and the adjutant general.

As ſoon as the officer of the guard diſcovers the approach of the enemy, he muſt immediately ſend notice to the neareſt general officer, call in the ſentries, and put himſelf in the beſt poſture of defence. If attacked on his poſt, he will defend it to the utmoſt of his power, nor retreat, unleſs compelled by ſuperior force; and even then he muſt retire in the greateſt order, keeping a fire on the enemy, whoſe ſuperiority, however great, can never juſtify a guard's retiring in diſorder. Should the enemy purſue a guard into camp, the officer muſt take care to retire through the intervals of the battalions, and forming in the rear of the line, wait for further orders.

When an officer is poſted at a bridge, defile, or any work, with orders to maintain it, he muſt defend himſelf to the laſt extremity, however ſuperior the force of the enemy may be, as it is to be ſuppoſed that the general who gave thoſe orders will reinforce him, or order him to retire whenever he thinks it proper.

An officer muſt never throw in the whole of his fire at once; for which reaſon every guard is to be divided into two or more diviſions or platoons, according to its ſtrength;

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any number above eight and under ſeventy-eight men forming two platoons; the eldeſt officer taking poſt on the right of the firſt platoon, the next eldeſt on the right of the ſecond platoon, and the third on the left of the whole; the non-commiſſioned officers cover the officers; the drum is to be on the right of the captain, and the ſentinel one pace advanced of the drum. If the guard conſiſts of no more than twelve men, it forms in one rank.

ARTICLE 5.

Method of going and receiving the Grand Rounds.

The general and field officers of the day will viſit the ſeveral guards during the day, as often and at ſuch hours as they judge proper.

When the ſentry before the guard perceives the officer of the day, he will call to the guard to turn out; and the guard being paraded, on the approach of the officer of the day, preſent their arms.

The officer of the day will examine the guard; ſee that none are abſent; that their arms and accoutrements are in order; that the officers and non-commiſſioned officers are acquainted with their duty; and that the ſentinels are properly poſted, and have received their proper orders.

Not only the officers of the day, but all general officers are at liberty to viſit the guards and make the ſame examination.

The officers of the guard ſhall give the parole to the officer of the day, if demanded.

During the night, the officers of the day will go the grand rounds.

When the officer of the day arrives at the guard from whence he intends to begin his rounds, he will make himſelf known as ſuch, by giving the officer of the guard the parole—He will then order the guard under arms, and having examined it, demand an eſcort of a ſerjeant and two men, and proceed to the next poſt.

When the rounds are challenged by a ſentinel, they will anſwer, *Grand rounds!* and the ſentry will reply, *Stand, grand rounds! Advance ſerjeant with the counterſign!* Upon which the ſerjeant advances and gives the counterſign. The ſentinel will then cry, *Advance rounds!* and preſent his arms till they have paſſed.

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When the ſentry before the guard challenges, and is anſwered, *Grand rounds!* he will reply, *Stand, grand rounds! Turn out the guard! Grand rounds!* Upon the ſentinel's calling, the guard is to be turned out and drawn up in good order, with ſhouldered arms, the officers taking their poſts. The officers commanding the guard will then order a ſerjeant and two men to advance towards the rounds and challenge. When the ſerjeant of the guard comes within ten paces of the rounds, he is to halt and challenge briſkly. The ſerjeant of the rounds is to anſwer, *Grand rounds!* The ſerjeant of the guard replies, *Stand, grand rounds! Advance ſerjeant with the counterſign!* and orders his men to preſent their arms. The ſerjeant of the rounds advances alone, and giving the counterſign, returns to his rounds; and the ſerjeant of the guard calls to his officer, *The counterſign is right!* On which the officer of the guards calls, *Advance rounds!* The officer of the rounds then advances alone, and on his approach the guard preſent their arms. The officer of the rounds paſſes along the front of the guard immediately to the officer, (who keeps his poſt on the right) and gives him the parole. He then examines the guard, orders back his eſcort, and demanding a new one, proceeds in the ſame manner to the other guards.

Article 6.

Honours due from Guards to General Officers and others.

To the commander in chief: All guards turn out with preſented arms; the drums beat a march, and the officers ſalute.

To major general: They turn out with preſented arms, and beat two ruffles.

To brigadier generals: They turn out with preſented arms, and beat one ruffle.

To officers of the day: They turn out with preſented arms, and beat according to their rank.

Except from theſe rules a general officer's guard, which turns out and pays honours only to officers of ſuperior rank to the general whoſe guard it is.

To colonels: Their own quarter guards turn out once a day with preſented arms; after which they only turn out with ordered arms.

To lieutenant colonels: Their own quarter guards turn out once a day with ſhouldered arms; after which they only turn out and ſtand by their arms.

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To majors: Their own quarter guards turn out once a day with ordered arms; at all other times they ſtand by their arms.

When a lieutenant colonel or major commands a regiment, the quarter guard is to pay him the ſame honours as are ordered to a colonel.

All ſentries preſent their arms to general officers, and to the field officers of their own regiments; to all other commiſſioned officers as they ſtand with ſhouldered arms.

The Preſident of Congreſs, all governors in their own States, and committees of Congreſs at the army, ſhall have the ſame honours paid them as the commander in chief.

When a detachment with arms paſſes before a guard, the guard ſhall be under arms, and the drums of both beat a march.

When a detachment without arms paſſes, the guard ſhall turn out and ſtand by their arms.

After dark no honours are to be paid; and when near the enemy, no honours are to be paid with the drum.

CHAP. XXIII.

Of the Arms and Ammunition, with the Methods of preſerving them.

THE preſervation of the arms and ammunition is an object that requires the greateſt attention. Commanding officers of regiments muſt be anſwerable for thoſe of their regiments, and captains for their reſpective companies.

An officer of a company muſt every morning and evening inſpect minutely into the ſtate of the men's arms, accoutrements and ammunition; and if it ſhall appear that a ſoldier has ſold, or through careleſſneſs loſt or damaged any part of them, he muſt be confined and puniſhed, and ſtoppages made of his pay, as hereafter mentioned: For which purpoſe ſuch officer ſhall certify to the commanding officer of the regiment the names of the delinquents, and the loſſes or damages which ſhall appear of their arms, ammunition and accoutrements; and the commanding officer, after due examination, ſhall order ſtoppages to be made for whatever ſhall appear to have been ſold, loſt or damaged as aforeſaid. The ſtoppage to be as follow:

For a firelock, ſixteen dollars;
a bayonet, two dollars;

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For a ramrod, one dollar ;
a cartridge-box, four dollars ;
a bayonet belt, one dollar ;
a ſcabbard, two thirds of a dollar ;
a cartridge, one ſixth of a dollar ;
a flint, one twentieth of a dollar ;
a gun-worm, one fourth of a dollar ;
a ſcrew-driver, one twelfth of a dollar ;

And for arms, accoutrements and ammunition damaged, ſuch ſums as the repairs ſhall coſt the States, to be eſtimated by the brigade conductor, or, when a corps is detached, by ſuch perſon, as its commanding officer ſhall appoint for that purpoſe ; provided that ſuch ſtoppages do not exceed one half of the delinquent's pay monthly.

It is highly eſſential to the ſervice that the ammunition ſhould be at all times kept complete ; for which purpoſe, as often as it is neceſſary, a return is to be made by each company of the number of cartridges deficient, to the quarter-maſter, that he may make out a general one for the regiment, to be ſigned by the commanding officers of the regiment and brigade, and no time loſt in ſupplying the deficiency. The like care is to be taken that all deficiencies of arms and accoutrements are ſupplied without loſs of time.

All arms, accoutrements and ammunition unfit for ſervice, are to be carefully preſerved, and ſent by the commanding officer of each company to the regimental quarter-maſter, who ſhall deliver the ſame to the brigade conductor, they reſpectively giving receipts for what they receive. The arms, accoutrements and ammunition of the ſick and others, when delivered up, are to be taken care of in the ſame manner. Before the cartridge boxes are put in the arm cheſts, the cartridges muſt be taken out, to prevent any loſs or accident.

A conductor ſhall be appointed to each brigade, who ſhall have under his immediate care and direction, a travelling forge and five or ſix armourers, an ammunition waggon, and a waggon with an arm-cheſt for each battalion, each to hold twenty-five arms, to receive the arms and accoutrements wanting repair, or of the men ſick or abſent ; and when the arms delivered in by a battalion ſhall exceed the above number, the ſurplus ſhall be ſent to the commiſſary of the military ſtores.

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The brigade conductor ſhall iſſue no ammunition but by order of the commanding officer of the brigade; but may receive and deliver the arms and accoutrements of each battalion, by order of its commanding officer.

The ammunition waggons ſhall contain twenty thouſand cartridges; and in order to keep the ſame complete, the conductor ſhall, as deficiencies ariſe, apply to the field commiſſary, or one of his deputies, for a ſupply, or otherwiſe for the neceſſary materials of cartridges, and to the major of brigade for men to make them up under the direction of the conductor; and for this purpoſe the brigade major ſhall order out a party of the moſt careful ſoldiers.

The non-commiſſioned officers of each company will be provided with gun-worms; and every day, at the noon roll-call of the company, thoſe men who have returned from duty are to bring their arms and have their charges drawn; the firſt ſerjeant to receive the powder and ball, and deliver the ſame to the quarter-maſter.

CHAP. XXIV.

Of the Treatment of the Sick.

THERE is nothing, which gains an officer the love of his ſoldiers more than his care of them under the diſtreſs of ſickneſs: it is then he has the power of exerting his humanity in providing them every comfortable neceſſary, and making their ſituation as agreeable as poſſible.

Two or three tents ſhould be ſet apart in every regiment for the reception of ſuch ſick as cannot be ſent to the general hoſpital, or whoſe caſes may not require it. And every company ſhall be conſtantly furniſhed with two ſacks, to be filled occaſionally with ſtraw, and ſerve as beds for the ſick. Theſe ſacks to be provided in the ſame manner as clothing for the troops, and finally iſſued by the regimental clothier to the captain of each company, who ſhall be anſwerable for the ſame.

When a ſoldier dies, or is diſmiſſed from the hoſpital, the ſtraw he lay on is to be burnt, and the bedding well waſhed and aired before another is permitted to uſe it.

The ſerjeants and corporals ſhall every morning at roll-call give a return of the ſick of their reſpective ſquads to the firſt ſerjeant, who muſt make out one for the company, and

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loſe no time in delivering it to the ſurgeon, who will immediately viſit them, and order ſuch as he thinks proper to the regimental hoſpital; ſuch whoſe caſes require their being ſent to the general hoſpital, he is to report immediately to the ſurgeon general, or principal ſurgeon attending the army.

Once every week (and oftener when required) the ſurgeon will deliver the commanding officer of the regiment a return of the ſick of the regiment, with their diſorders, diſtinguiſhing thoſe in the regimental hoſpital, from thoſe out of it.

When a ſoldier is ſent to the hoſpital, the non-commiſſioned officer of his ſquad ſhall deliver up his arms and accoutrements to the commanding officer of the company, that they may be depoſited in the regimental arm-cheſt.

When a ſoldier has been ſick, he muſt not be put on duty till he has recovered ſufficient ſtrength, of which the ſurgeon ſhould be judge.

The ſurgeons are to remain with their regiments as well on a march as in camp, that in caſe of ſudden accidents they may be at hand to apply the proper remedies.

CHAP. XXV.

Of Reviews.

ARTICLE I.

Of Reviews of Parade.

WHEN a battalion is to be reviewed, it muſt be drawn up in the following manner:

The ranks at four paces diſtance from each other; the colours advanced four paces from the centre; the colonel twelve paces before the colours; the lieutenant-colonel four paces behind the colonel; the major on the right of the battalion in the line of officers; the adjutant behind the centre; the officers commanding platoons eight paces before their intervals; and the other officers on the ſame line equally divided in front of their reſpective platoons; the ſerjeants who covered officers take their places in the front rank of their platoons; the other non-commiſſioned officers who were in the rear, remain there, falling back four paces behind the rear rank; and the drummers and fifers are equally divided on the wings of the battalion, dreſſing with the front rank. The general officer who is to review them being within thirty paces of the battalion, the colonel orders

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Battalion! Preſent—Arms!

On which the men preſent their arms, and the drums on the right wing ſalute him according to his rank; the officers and colours ſalute him as he paſſes in front of the battalion; and on his arriving at the left, the drums beat the ſame as on the right.

The colonel then commands,

Shoulder—Firelocks!

And when the general has advanced to the front,

Rear Rank! Cloſe to the Front!

On which the officers face to their platoons.

March!

The rear rank cloſes to the front, and the officers ſtepping off at the ſame time, thoſe commanding platoons take their poſts in the front rank, and the others go through the intervals to their poſts in the rear.

The colonel then commands,

Battalion!

By Platoons! To the Right—Wheel! March!

The whole wheel by platoons to the right, and march by the general; the colonel at the head of the battalion, with the major behind him, followed by the drums of the right wing; the adjutant on the left of the fifth platoon; and the lieutenant-colonel in the rear, preceded by the drums of the left wing.

The officers and colours ſalute when within eight paces of the general; and the colonel having ſaluted, advances to him.

The battalion having marched to its ground and formed, the general orders ſuch exerciſe and manœuvres as he thinks proper.

Article 2.

Of Reviews of Inſpection.

For a review of inſpection the battalion muſt not be told off into platoons, but remain in companies, at open order; the drums and fifes on the right, and the enſigns with the colours in front of their reſpective companies.

The inſpector begins with a general review, paſſing along the front of the battalion from right to left, accompanied by the field and ſtaff officers. The general review over, the colonel commands,

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Rear Rank! Close to the Front! March!

The rear rank closes to the front, the officers remaining in front.

By Companies! To the Right,—Wheel! March!

Each company wheels to the right; the captains then open their ranks, and order,

Non-commissioned Officers! To the Front,—March!

The officers take post four paces, and the non-commissioned officers two paces, in front of their companies.

The whole then order their firelocks by word of command from their captains, except the first company, where the inspection begins; when the first company has been inspected, they order their firelocks, and the next company shoulders; the others proceed in the same manner till the whole are inspected.

The field and staff officers accompany the inspector while he inspects the companies; and when the inspection is over, the colonel forms the battalion, and causes it to perform any exercises or manœuvre the inspector thinks proper to order.

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INSTRUCTIONS.

Inſtructions for the Commandant of a Regiment.

THE State having entruſted him with the care of a regiment, his greateſt ambition ſhould be to have it at all times and in every reſpect as complete as poſſible; to do which, he ſhould pay great attention to the following objects:

The preſervation of the ſoldiers' health ſhould be his firſt and greateſt care; and as that depends in a great meaſure on their cleanlineſs and manner of living, he muſt have a watchful eye over the officers of companies, that they pay the neceſſary attention to their men in thoſe reſpects.

The only means of keeping the ſoldiers in order is, to have them continually under the eyes of their ſuperiors; for which reaſon the commandant ſhould uſe the utmoſt ſeverity to prevent their ſtraggling from their companies, and never ſuffer them to leave the regiment without being under the care of a non-commiſſioned officer, except in caſes of neceſſity. And in order to prevent any man's being abſent from the regiment without his knowledge, he muſt often count the files, and ſee that they agree with the returns delivered him, ſtrictly obliging every man returned fit for duty to appear under arms on all occaſions; and if any are miſſing, he muſt oblige the commanding officer of the company to account for their abſence. In a word, the commandant ought to know upon what duty and where every man of his regiment is. To theſe points the other field-officers muſt alſo pay attention.

The choice of non-commiſſioned officers is alſo an object of the greateſt importance: The order and diſcipline of a regiment depends ſo much upon *their* behaviour, that too much care cannot be taken in preferring none to that truſt but thoſe who by their merit and good conduct are entitled to it. Honeſty, ſobriety, and a remarkable attention to every point of duty, with a neatneſs in their dreſs, are indiſpenſable re-

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quiſites ; a ſpirit to command reſpect and obedience from the men, an expertneſs in performing every part of the exerciſe, and an ability to teach it, are alſo abſolutely neceſſary ; nor can a ſerjeant or corporal be ſaid to be qualified who does not write and read in a tolerable manner.

Once every month the commandant ſhould make a general inſpection of his regiment, examine into the ſtate of the men, their arms, ammunition, accoutrements, neceſſaries, camp utenſils, and every thing belonging to the regiment, obliging the commanding officers of companies to account ſtrictly for all deficiencies.

He ſhould alſo once every month aſſemble the field officers and the eldeſt captain, to hold a council of adminiſtration ; in which ſhould be examined the books of the ſeveral companies, the pay-maſter and quarter-maſter, to ſee that all receipts and deliveries are entered in proper order, and the affairs of the regiment duly adminiſtered.

All returns of the regiment being ſigned by the commanding officer, he ſhould examine them with the greateſt care before he ſuffers them to go out of his hands.

The commandant muſt always march and encamp with his regiment ; nor muſt he permit any officer to lodge out of camp, or in a houſe, except in caſe of ſickneſs.

On a march he muſt keep his regiment together as much as poſſible, and not ſuffer the officers to leave their platoons without his permiſſion ; nor permit any of them, on any pretence whatſoever, to mount on horſeback. There is no fatigue the ſoldiers go through that the officers ſhould not ſhare ; and on all occaſions they ſhould ſet them examples of patience and perſeverance.

When a regiment is on a march, the commandant will order a ſerjeant and ſix men into the rear, to bring up all ſtragglers ; and the ſerjeant, on his arrival in camp or quarters, muſt make his report to him.

In a word, the commanding officer of a regiment muſt preſerve the ſtricteſt diſcipline and order in his corps, obliging every officer to a ſtrict performance of his duty, without relaxing in the ſmalleſt point ; puniſhing impartially the faults that are committed, without diſtinction of rank or ſervice.

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Inſtructions for the Major.

THE major is particularly charged with the diſcipline, arms, accoutrements, clothing, and generally, with the whole interior management and economy of the regiment.

He muſt have a watchful eye over the officers, and oblige them to do their duty on every occaſion; he muſt often cauſe them to be exerciſed in his preſence, and inſtruct them how to command their platoons and preſerve their diſtances.

He muſt endeavour to make his regiment perform their exerciſe and manœuvres with the greateſt vivacity and preciſion, examine often the ſtate of the different companies, making the captains anſwer for any deficiencies he may perceive, and reporting the ſame to the colonel.

He muſt pay the greateſt attention to have all orders executed with the ſtricteſt punctuality, ſo far as reſpects his regiment; and ſhould every week examine the adjutant's and quarter-maſter's books, and ſee that all returns, orders, and other matters, the objects of their reſpective duties, are regularly entered.

He muſt cauſe to be kept a regimental book, wherein ſhould be entered the name and rank of every officer, the date of his commiſſion, and the time he joined the regiment; the name and deſcription of every non-commiſſioned officer and ſoldier, his trade or occupation, the place of his birth and uſual reſidence, where, when and for what terms he was enliſted; diſcharges, furloughs and courts martial, copies of all returns, and every caſualty that happens in the regiment.

He muſt be at all times well acquainted with the ſtrength of his regiment and brigade, and the details of the army, and ſee that his regiment furniſhes no more than its proportion for duty.

He muſt often inſpect the detachments for duty furniſhed by his regiment, ſee that they are complete in every reſpect, and formed agreeably to the regulations.

On a march he muſt often ride along the flanks of his regiment, ſee that the platoons march in order, and keep their proper diſtances.

When the regiment is detached, he will poſt the guards ordered by the colonel, often viſit them, examine whether the officers, non-commiſſioned officers and ſentinels are acquainted with their duty, and give them the neceſſary inſtructions.

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Inſtructions for the Adjutant.

THE adjutant is to be choſen from among the ſubalterns, the field officers taking care to nominate one of the moſt intelligent and beſt acquainted with the ſervice.

He muſt keep an exact detail of the duty of the officers and non-commiſſioned officers of his regiment, taking care to regulate his roſter in ſuch a manner as not to have too many officers or non-commiſſioned officers of the ſame company on duty at the ſame time.

He muſt keep a book in which he muſt every day take the general and other orders, and ſhew them to the commanding officer of the regiment, who having added thoſe he thinks neceſſary for the regiment, the adjutant muſt aſſemble the firſt ſerjeants of the companies, make them copy the orders, and give them their details for the next day.

He muſt attend the parade at the turning out of all guards or detachments, inſpect their dreſs, arms, accoutrements and ammunition, form them into platoons, or ſections, and conduct them to the general or brigade parade.

When the regiment parades for duty or exerciſe, he muſt count it off, and divide it into diviſions and platoons, and carry the orders of the colonel where neceſſary.

The adjutant is to receive no orders, but from the field officers and officer commanding a battalion.

On a march he muſt ride along the flanks of the regiment, to ſee that regularity is obſerved, and muſt pay attention to the ſerjeant in the rear, that he brings up all ſtragglers.

On the arrival of the regiment in camp, his firſt care is to form and ſend off the guards; and when the tents are pitched, he muſt immediately order out the neceſſary number of fatigue men to dig the vaults or ſinks, and open communications where neceſſary. He will then form the detachments for wood, water and other neceſſaries.

He muſt be conſtantly with the regiment, ready to receive and execute any orders that may come; nor muſt he go from his tent without leaving an officer to do his duty, or directions where he may be found.

Inſtructions for the Quarter-Maſters.

THE quarter-maſter, being charged with encamping and quartering the regiment, ſhould be at all times ac-

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quainted with its ſtrength, that he may require no more ground than is neceſſary, nor have more tents pitched than the number preſcribed; for both which he is accountable.

He muſt inform the regiment where to fetch the wood, water and other neceſſaries; and where to paſture the horſes.

He muſt inſtruct the quarter-maſter-ſerjeant and pioneers in the manner of laying out the camp, agreeably to the order preſcribed in the regulations.

He is anſwerable for the cleanlineſs of the camp, and that the ſoldiers make no fire any where but in the kitchens.

When the army marches, he muſt conduct the pioneers to the place appointed, and order the quarter-maſter-ſerjeant to take charge of baggage.

He is to make out all returns for camp equipage, arms, accoutrements, ammunition, proviſions and forage, and receive and diſtribute them to the regiment, taking the neceſſary vouchers for the delivery, and entering all receipts and deliveries in a book kept by him for that purpoſe.

He muſt pay particular attention to the preſervation of the camp equipage, cauſe the neceſſary repairs to be done when wanting, and return every thing unfit for uſe to the ſtores from which he drew them.

The preſervation of the arms, accoutrements and ammunition is of ſuch eſſential importance, that he muſt be ſtrictly attentive to have thoſe of the ſick, of the men on furlough, diſcharged, or detached on command without arms, taken care of and depoſited with the brigade conductor, as directed in the regulations.

Inſtructions for the Captain.

A CAPTAIN cannot be too careful of the company the ſtate has committed to his charge. He muſt pay the greateſt attention to the health of his men, their diſcipline, arms, accoutrements, ammunition, clothes and neceſſaries.

His firſt object ſhould be, to gain the love of his men, by treating them with every poſſible kindneſs and humanity, inquiring into their complaints, and when well founded, ſeeing them redreſſed. He ſhould know every man of his company by name and character. He ſhould often viſit thoſe who are ſick, ſpeak tenderly to them, ſee that the public proviſions, whether of medicine or diet, is duly adminiſtered, and procure them beſides ſuch comforts and

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conveniences as are in his power. The attachment that ariſes from this kind of attention to the ſick and wounded, is almoſt inconceivable ; it will moreover be the means of preſerving the lives of many valuable men.

He muſt divide his company into four ſquads, placing them each under the particular care of a non-commiſſioned officer, who is to be anſwerable for the dreſs and behaviour of the men of his ſquad.

He muſt be very particular in the daily and weekly inſpections of his men, cauſing all deficiencies to be immediately ſupplied ; and when he diſcovers any irregularity in the dreſs or conduct of any ſoldier, he muſt not only puniſh him, but the non-commiſſioned officer to whoſe ſquad he belongs.

He muſt keep a ſtrict eye over the conduct of the non-commiſſioned officers ; oblige them to do their duty with the greateſt exactneſs ; and uſe every poſſible means to keep up a proper ſubordination between them and the ſoldiers ; for which reaſon he muſt never rudely reprimand them in preſence of the men, but at all times treat them with proper reſpect.

He muſt pay the utmoſt attention to every thing which contributes to the health of the men, and oblige them to keep themſelves and every thing belonging to them in the greateſt cleanlineſs and order. He muſt never ſuffer a man who has any infectious diſorder to remain in the company, but ſend him immediately to the hoſpital, or other place provided for the reception of ſuch patients, to prevent the ſpreading of the infection. And when any man is ſick, or otherwiſe unfit for duty, or abſent, he muſt ſee that his arms and accoutrements are properly taken care of, agreeably to the regulations preſcribed.

He muſt keep a book, in which muſt be entered the name and deſcription of every non-commiſſioned officer and ſoldier of his company ; his trade and occupation ; the place of his birth and uſual reſidence ; where, when and for what term he enliſted ; diſcharges, furloughs, copies of all returns, and every caſualty that happens in the company. He muſt alſo keep an account of all arms, accoutrements, ammunition, clothing, neceſſaries and camp equipage delivered his company, that on inſpecting it he may be able to diſcover any deficiencies.

When the company arrives at their quarters after a march, he muſt not diſmiſs them till the guards are ordered out, and

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(if cantoned) the billets distributed, which must be as near together as possible; and he must strictly prohibit his men from vexing the inhabitants, and cause to be punished any that offend in that respect. He must acquaint them with the hours of roll-call and going for provisions, with their alarm post, and the hour of march in the morning.

If the company make any stay in a place, he must, previous to their marching, inspect into their condition, examine their knapsacks, and see that they carry nothing but what is allowed, it being a material object to prevent the soldier loading himself with unnecessary baggage.

Instructions for the Lieutenant.

THE lieutenant, in the absence of the captain, commands the company, and should therefore make himself acquainted with the duties of that station; he must also be perfectly acquainted with the duties of the non-commissioned officers and soldiers, and see them performed with the greatest exactness.

He should endeavour to gain the love of his men, by his attention to every thing which may contribute to their health and convenience. He should often visit them at different hours; inspect into their manner of living; see that their provisions are good and well cooked, and as far as possible, oblige them to take their meals at regulated hours. He should pay attention to their complaints, and when well founded, endeavour to get them redressed; but discourage them from complaining on every frivolous occasion.

He must not suffer the soldiers to be ill treated by the non-commissioned officers through malevolence, or from any pique or resentment; but must at the same time be careful that a proper degree of subordination is kept up between them.

Although no officer should be ignorant of the service of the guards, yet it particularly behoves the lieutenant to be perfectly acquainted with that duty; he being oftener than any other officer entrusted with the command of a guard—a trust of the highest importance, on the faithful execution of which the safety of an army depends; and in which the officer has frequent opportunities to distinguish himself by his judgment, vigilance and bravery.

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Inſtructions for the Enſign.

THE enſign is in a particular manner charged with the cleanlineſs of the men, to which he muſt pay the greateſt attention.

When the company parades, and whilſt the captain and lieutenant are examining the arms and accoutrements, the enſign muſt inſpect the dreſs of the ſoldiers, obſerving whether they are clean, and every thing about them in the beſt order poſſible, and duly noticing any who in theſe reſpects are deficient.

He muſt be very attentive to the conduct of the non-commiſſioned officers, obſerving that they do their duty with the greateſt exactneſs; that they ſupport a proper authority, and at the ſame time do not ill treat the men through any pique or reſentment.

As there are only two colours to a regiment, the enſign muſt carry them by turns, being warned for that ſervice by the adjutant. When on that duty they ſhould conſider the importance of the truſt repoſed in them; and when in action reſolve not to part with the colours but with their lives. As it is by them the battalion dreſſes when marching in line, they ſhould be very careful to keep a regular ſtep, and by frequent practice accuſtom themſelves to march ſtraight forward to any given object.

Inſtructions for the Serjeant-Major.

THE ſerjeant major being at the head of the non-commiſſioned officers, muſt pay the greateſt attention to their conduct and behaviour, never conniving at the leaſt irregularity committed by them or the ſoldiers, from both of whom he muſt exact the moſt implicit obedience. He ſhould be well acquainted with the interior management and diſcipline of the regiment, and the manner of keeping roſters and forming details. He muſt always attend the parade, be very expert in counting off the battalion, and in every other buſineſs of the adjutant to whom he is an aſſiſtant.

Inſtructions for the Quarter-Maſter-Serjeant.

HE is an aſſiſtant to the quarter-maſter of the regiment, and in his abſence is to do his duty, unleſs an officer be eſpecially appointed for that purpoſe: he ſhould therefore

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acquaint himſelf with all the duties of the quarter maſter before mentioned. When the army marches he muſt ſee the tents properly packed and loaded, and go with the baggage, ſee that the waggoners commit no diſorders, and that nothing is loſt out of the waggons.

Inſtructions for the Firſt Serjeant of a Company.

THE ſoldier having acquired that degree of confidence of his officers as to be appointed firſt ſerjeant of the company, ſhould conſider the importance of his office; that the diſcipline of the company, the conduct of the men, their exactneſs in obeying orders, and the regularity of their manners, will in a great meaſure depend on his vigilance.

He ſhould be intimately acquainted with the character of every ſoldier of the company, and ſhould take great pains to impreſs upon their minds the indiſpenſable neceſſity of the ſtricteſt obedience, as the foundation of order and regularity.

He will keep the details of the company, and never warn a man out of his turn, unleſs particularly ordered ſo to do.

He muſt take daily orders in a book kept by him for that purpoſe, and ſhew them to his officers.

He muſt every morning make a report to the captain of the ſtate of the company, in the form preſcribed; and at the ſame time acquaint him with any thing material that may have happened in the company, ſince the preceding report.

He muſt parade all guards and detachments furniſhed by his company, examine their arms, ammunition, accoutrements and dreſs, before he carries them to the parade; and if any man appears unfit, he muſt ſupply his place with another, and have the defaulter puniſhed: For this purpoſe he muſt always warn a man or two more than ordered, to ſerve as a reſerve, who, if not wanted, will return to their companies.

He will keep the company book (under the inſpection of the captain) in which he will enter the name and deſcription of every non-commiſſioned officer and ſoldier; his trade and occupation; the place of his birth and uſual reſidence; where, when and for what term he was enliſted, the bounty paid him; the arms and ammunition, accoutrements, clothing, and neceſſaries delivered him, with their marks and

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numbers, and the times when delivered; alſo copies of all returns, furloughs, diſcharges, and every caſualty that happens in the company.

When each ſoldier ſhall be provided with a ſmall book, the firſt ſerjeant is to enter therein the ſoldier's name, a copy of his enliſtment, the bounty paid him, the arms, accoutrements, clothing and neceſſaries delivered him, with their marks and numbers: For this purpoſe he muſt be preſent, at all diſtributions in his company; and as often as arms, clothing, &c. are delivered, he muſt enter them in the ſoldier's as well as the company's book.

The firſt ſerjeant is not to go on duty, unleſs with the whole company; but is to be always in camp or quarters to anſwer any call that may be made.

He is never to lead a platoon or ſection, but is always to be a file cloſer in the formation of the company, his duty being in the company like the adjutant's in the regiment.

Inſtructions for the Serjeants and Corporals.

IT being on the non-commiſſioned officers that the diſcipline and order of a company in a great meaſure depend, they cannot be too circumſpect in their behaviour towards the men, by treating them with mildneſs, and at the ſame time obliging every one to do his duty. By avoiding too great familiarity with the men, they will not only gain their love and confidence, but be treated with a proper reſpect; whereas by a contrary conduct they forfeit all regard, and their authority becomes deſpiſed.

Each ſerjeant and corporal will be in a particular manner anſwerable for the ſquad committed to his care. He muſt pay particular attention to their conduct in every reſpect; that they keep themſelves and their arms always clean; that they have their effects always ready, and put where they can get them immediately, even in the dark, without confuſion, and on every fine day he muſt oblige them to air their effects.

When a man of his ſquad is warned for duty, he muſt examine him before he carries him to the parade, obliging him to take all his effects with him, unleſs when ſpecially ordered to the contrary.

In teaching the recruits, they muſt exerciſe all their patience, by no means abuſing them, but treating them with mildneſs, and not expect too much preciſion in the firſt leſſons, puniſhing thoſe only who are wilfully negligent.

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They muſt ſuppreſs all quarrels, and diſputes in the company; and where other means fail, muſt uſe their authority, confining the offender.

They ſhould teach the ſoldiers of the ſquads how to dreſs with a ſoldier-like air, how to clean their arms, accoutrements, &c. and how to mount and diſmount the firelocks, for which purpoſe each non-commiſſioned officer ſhould always be provided with a turn-ſcrew, and ſuffer no ſoldier to take his arms to pieces without his permiſſion.

On a march the non-commiſſioned officers muſt preſerve order and regularity, and ſuffer no man to leave the ranks without permiſſion of the officer commanding the platoon.

A corporal muſt teach the ſentinels to challenge briſkly, and every thing elſe they are to do in their different ſituations; and when he relieves them, muſt make them deliver the orders diſtinctly.

When a guard is relieved, the non-commiſſioned officers take the orders from thoſe whom they relieve; when ſent to viſit the ſentries they ſhould inſtruct them in their duty. They ſhould reconnoitre the roads they are to patrol in the night, that they may not loſe themſelves. They muſt make their patrol with the greateſt ſilence and attention, and when neceſſary ſend a faithful ſoldier a-head to look out. If they meet a detachment of the enemy ſtronger than their own, they muſt retreat in order to their own poſt. In the night they muſt ſtop all ſtrangers that approach. They muſt not ſuffer their men to make the leaſt noiſe with their arms or accoutrements, and every now and then ſtop and liſten. On their return from patroling, they muſt report to the officer what they have ſeen or heard.

When a non-commiſſioned officer is a file-cloſer in action, he muſt take care to keep the ranks and files properly cloſed, and when too much crowded, make them incline from the centre. When the files of his platoon are diſordered by the loſs of men, he muſt exert himſelf to dreſs and complete them afreſh, with the utmoſt expedition. He muſt keep the greateſt ſilence in the ranks, ſee that the men load well and quick, and take good aim. He will do all in his power to encourage the ſoldiers, and uſe the moſt vigorous means to prevent any from leaving the ranks, unleſs wounded.

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Inſtructions for the Private Soldier.

THE recruit having received his neceſſaries ſhould in the firſt place learn to dreſs himſelf with a ſoldier-like air; to place his effects properly in his knapſack, ſo as to carry them with eaſe and convenience; how to ſalute his officers when he meets them; to clean his arms, waſh his linen, and cook his proviſions. He ſhould early accuſtom himſelf to dreſs in the night; and for that purpoſe always have his effects in his knapſack, and that placed where he can put his hand to it in a moment, that in caſe of alarm he may repair with the greateſt alertneſs to the parade.

When learning to march, he muſt take the greateſt pains to acquire a firm ſtep and a proper balance, practiſing himſelf at all his leiſure hours. He muſt accuſtom himſelf to the greateſt ſteadineſs under arms, to pay attention to the commands of his officers, and exerciſe himſelf continually with his firelock, in order to acquire vivacity in his motions. He muſt acquaint himſelf with the uſual beats and ſignals of the drum, and inſtantly obey them.

When in the ranks he muſt always learn the names of his right and left hand men and file-leader, that he may be able to find his place readily in caſe of ſeparation. He muſt cover his file-leader and dreſs well in his rank, which he may be aſſured of doing when he can juſt perceive the breaſt of the third man from him. Having joined his company, he muſt no longer conſider himſelf as a recruit, but as a ſoldier; and whenever he is ordered under arms, muſt appear well dreſſed, with his arms and accoutrements clean and in good order, and his knapſack, blanket, &c. ready to throw on his back in caſe he ſhould be ordered to take them.

When warned for guard, he muſt appear as neat as poſſible, carry all his effects with him, and even when on ſentry muſt have them at his back: He muſt receive the orders from the ſentry he relieves; and when placed before the guard-houſe he muſt inform the corporal of all that approach, and ſuffer no one to enter until examined; if he is poſted at a diſtance from the guard, he will march there in order, have the orders well explained to him by the corporal, learn which is the neareſt poſt between him and the guard, in caſe he ſhould be obliged to retire, or have any thing to communicate, and what he is to do in caſe of alarm; or if in a town, in caſe of fire and any diſturbance. He

will never go more than twenty paces from his poſt; and if in a retired place, or in the night, ſuffer no one to approach within ten paces of him.

A ſentinel muſt never reſt upon his arms, but keep walking on his poſt. He muſt never ſuffer himſelf to be relieved but by his corporal; challenge briſkly in the night, and ſtop thoſe who have not the counterſign; and if any will not anſwer to the third challenge, or having been ſtopped ſhould attempt to eſcape, he may fire on them.

When on patrole, he muſt obſerve the ſtricteſt ſilence, nor make the leaſt noiſe with his arms or accoutrements.

In action he will pay the greateſt attention to the commands of his officers, level well, and not throw away his fire; take particular care to keep his rank and file, incline to that ſide he dreſſes to, and encourage his comrades to do their duty.

When ordered to march, he muſt not charge himſelf with any unneceſſary baggage; he will march at his eaſe, without however leaving his rank or file; he ſhould drink as ſeldom as poſſible, and never ſtop but when neceſſity obliges him; in which caſe he muſt aſk leave of the commanding officer of the platoon.

When arrived at camp at quarters, he muſt clean his arms, prepare his bed, and go for neceſſaries, taking nothing without leave, nor committing any kind of exceſs.

He muſt always have a ſtopper for the muzzle of his gun, in caſe of rain, and when on a march, at which times he will unfix his bayonet.

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EXPLANATION

OF THE

PLATES.

PLATE I. Figure 1, 2, 3. ſhew the formation of a company and regiment. Chap. III. and IV. Figure 4 and 5. Wheeling by platoons or diviſions. Chap. VII.

——— II. Figure 1. forming the line by the points of view. Chap. VIII.

——— III. Figure 2, 3, 4 and 5. and Plate III. ſhew the different ways of forming and diſplaying columns, as deſcribed in Chap. IX. from Art. 1. to Art. 9.

——— IV. Figure 1. A cloſe column changing the direction of its march. Chap. X. Art. 2.
Figure 2. Paſſage of a defile by a column. Chap. X. Art. 3.

——— V. Figure 1. Paſſage of a defile in front, by platoons. Chap. XI. Art. 4.
Figure 2. Paſſage of a defile in front, by files. Chap. XI. Art. 5.
Figure 3. Paſſage of a defile in retreat, by platoons. Chap. XI. Art. 7.

——— VI. Figure 1, 2. Method of paſſing the front line to the rear. Chap. XI. Art. 9.
Figure 3. The poſitions of the camp and quarter guards. Chap. XVI. and Chap. XXII. Art. 1.

——— VII. The order of encampment of a regiment conſiſting of two battalions. Chap. XVI.

——— VIII. The order of encampment of a regiment making but one battalion. Chap. XVI.

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